

Soviet president pledges never again to hesitate over reform

Gorbachev accepts Baltic republics' independence

From MARY DEJEVSKY
IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev promised yesterday that he would never again hesitate over reform and he offered a blueprint for change that includes de facto recognition of independence for the Baltic republics.

He also proposed new parliamentary elections, which would include the election of the president.

Looking a shadow of his former self, the Soviet leader tried to restore his personal authority at a packed emergency session of the Soviet parliament. He pledged an immediate rush to a market economy, a complete overhaul of the constitutional structure, stricter controls over the armed forces and their budget, and the re-designation of the KGB's special troops. He also called for farmland to be made available immediately to those who wanted it.

One of the most keenly awaited sections of his 35-minute speech dealt with the Baltic republics and other Soviet republics that are seeking independence. As soon as the Union Treaty had been signed, Mr Gorbachev said, "we must start businesslike talks with those who want to secede. The preparatory work can be started now." He then listed requirements, including undertakings on human rights



President under pressure: Mr Gorbachev looking for inspiration during the emergency session of the Soviet parliament in Moscow yesterday

for ethnic minorities, compensation to those who chose to leave for other republics, agreements on Soviet military bases and on continued economic relations.

The Soviet leader appeared to have dropped his previous stipulation, however, that republics wanting to secede should conform to the complicated procedure laid down in the law on secession.

Canada yesterday became the first leading Western country to recognise the independence of the Baltic republics. The external affairs department said: "Canada maintained de jure recognition against the day when Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia would be free to reclaim their independence. That day has come."

Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, held talks yesterday with President Bush in Maine. Mr Bush said afterwards that full American relations with the Baltic republics were "very, very close" but the White House wanted to "see the big picture" before making moves that might provoke unrest.

The administration has made clear that its policy will not change officially until the Soviet Union acts. Members of his cabinet have signalled that Washington has been pressing Moscow through diplomatic channels to accelerate recognition of the republics' independence.

John Major will fly to America today for talks with Mr Bush about the Soviet Union and senior officials in London bristled yesterday over accusations that Britain was dragging its feet in giving recognition to the three republics. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, will today urge a meeting of European Community foreign ministers in Brussels to move swiftly to acknowledge the republics' secession.

Britain believes that all 12

EC members will support a declaration promising to establish full diplomatic relations with the new countries immediately and it will also support their admission to the United Nations as independent states.

Mr Hurd will press the case for recognition on the grounds that de facto independence has already been accepted by Boris Yeltsin and by Mr Gorbachev. When he was asked about the timing of Western recognition at the weekend, Mr Hurd replied: "The sooner, the better."

Douglas Hogg, the junior foreign minister, is due to visit the republics this week to report on their negotiations with Moscow and Mr Hurd has already had talks with Hans Dietrich-Genscher, the German foreign minister, and Hans van den Broek, the Dutch minister, who will preside over today's emergency meeting.

Denmark was yesterday the first country to send an ambassador to the Baltic republics. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, said a Danish envoy to Latvia would leave for Riga to organise diplomatic representation in Lithuania and Estonia.

A senior French official also flew to the republics yesterday for a short visit. The foreign ministry said the deputy director of its European section had been sent to deliver a letter to

Third suicide cuts ranks of yesterday's men

From BRUCE CLARK
IN MOSCOW

NIKOLAI Kruchina, the Communist party's business manager, yesterday became the third member of the old Soviet establishment known to have killed himself in the wake of the failure of last week's *putsch*. The Interfax news agency said that he had thrown himself out of a window.

The suicide came hard on the heels of that of Marshal Sergei Akhromyev, military adviser to the Soviet leader and a former chief of staff, who killed himself in his office in the Kremlin at the weekend, saying that everything he had fought for had collapsed. In perhaps the most grisly act of self-destruction, the ruthless KGB general and interior minister Boris Pugo — one of the eight leaders of the failed coup — took several hours

to die after shooting himself and his wife, shortly before fellow officers came to arrest him.

The suicides — reminiscent of those reported in East Germany when the Communist system collapsed in late 1989 — are odd given that Russia has little tradition of honourable self-destruction comparable with that of Japan. Russia's orthodox religious traditions hold suicide to be a grave sin, after which it is deemed inappropriate to hold a normal burial service.

Journalists on communist newspapers closed by Mr Yeltsin say that the suicides show that they should be allowed to reopen to "counsel" party members going through agonies of the soul. Across the political spectrum, the Moscow city council chairman, Nikolai Gonchar, speaking almost immediately after coup's failure, cited

the prospect of multiple suicides as a reason for investigating the conspiracy as quickly as possible, before too much of the evidence died with the perpetrators.

One can only guess at the private torments of the three officials. Yesterday's suicide, Mr Kruchina, had brought a certain "glasnost" to Communist finances since giving a detailed report at last year's party congress. He had publicly spelt out the plunge in revenues from membership dues. However, the size of the party's reserves, from which these deficits were funded, was always something of a mystery, as was the extent of the party's involvement in lucrative joint ventures with foreign partners.

The transfer of party assets to the state may lead to sensational revelations about cosy deals under which

Russia seeks nuclear veto

From REUTER IN MOSCOW

THE Russian republic is seeking a veto over the Soviet Union's use of nuclear weapons, Aleksandr Rutskoi, the Russian vice-president said yesterday.

He told a news conference that the republic wanted such a veto to prevent a repetition of last week's failed coup when hardliners took temporary control of the country's nuclear forces.

Under the Russian government proposal, "the president of the Soviet Union cannot take a decision without the president of the RSFSR [Russian republic] where such global strategic weapons are concerned," Mr Rutskoi said. It would be a "double structure" of authority.

"These functions will be arranged so that without the consent of the president of Russia, strategic weapons cannot be used. This is done to avoid the situation that we have just had," Mr Rutskoi

did not say what Soviet officials thought of the proposal. American officials say they do not believe there was a danger of Soviet nuclear weapons being launched during the three-day coup attempt, although it was not known who controlled the weapons.

But Georgy Arbatov, an expert on Soviet relations with the United States, said that the world had been lucky. "For three days, the nuclear arms in the biggest nuclear power in the world were in the hands of criminals and adventurers," Mr Arbatov, head of the Institute of the United States and Canada, said. "We were lucky we got out of this."

Ministers of Boris Yeltsin's Russian government were appointed to run key Soviet federal economic ministries and the central bank temporarily. The Russian prime minister, Ivan Silayev, appointed by Mr Gorbachev to oversee economic affairs pending a new administration, announced the move.

Andrei Zverev will act as governor of both the Russian and Soviet central banks and Igor Lazarev will head both finance ministries, Tass news agency said.

Other men named to head both Russian republican and Soviet federal institutions include Aleksandr Khlystov as trade minister, Valeri Telegin as head of the foreign trade bank and Yevgeni Saburov as economic and forecasting minister.

Valeri Magazeyev was named minister of foreign economic relations, Mikhail Kuryshev as head of the Soviet chamber of trade and industry and Alla Zakharova as head of the staff of the Soviet cabinet.

Yugoslavia's biggest battle leaves dozens dead

From TIM JUDAH IN VINKOVCI AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

DOZENS of people were reported killed yesterday, when federal troops and Serb guerrillas launched the biggest battle against Croatian militiamen since Yugoslavia's undeclared civil war began in June.

The huge assault on the key town of Vukovar in eastern Croatia saw trapped Croatian militiamen being pounded by air, tank and mortar bombardments.

Croatian National Guard sources said British-made cluster bombs were dropped, some failing to explode. Tanjug news agency said that dozens had died by early evening.

The loss of the town of 40,000 would be a big blow to Croatian efforts to defend the republic against insurgencies by Serb rebels who now control about a fifth of Croatian territory.

"War is raging for the liberation of Vukovar," Belgrade television reported, openly acknowledging for the first time that federal troops were involved in large operations against Croatian forces.

"Armoured and infantry units are advancing on Vukovar from all sides," the television said, adding that attacking troops were receiving support from Yugoslav air force planes.

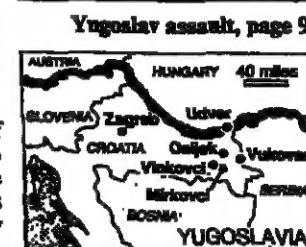
Communication with the besieged town was almost impossible except by radio. All roads had been cut and controlled by snipers. According to Milan Brezak, Croatia's deputy minister of the interior, nine Yugoslav tanks had been knocked out in the fighting, but it was impossible to confirm this.

It was unclear how the battle had begun, but Mr Brezak claimed that the town had been attacked by the Yugoslav army and that cannon, tanks and warplanes were being used to pound it. Vukovar, 75 miles northwest of Belgrade, lies on the Danube and Mr Brezak alleged that army artillery on the Serbian side of the river was being used.

The nearby town of Vinkovci resounded to the repeated wail of air raid warnings and the constant dull thud of mortar fire could be heard in the distance. The surge in violence came as Italy

joined Germany and Austria in indicating that it would recognise the secessionist republics of Slovenia and Croatia if the Yugoslav government did not try to stop the fighting in Croatia.

Italy asked it to guarantee a ceasefire and accept at once international observers in Croatia, adding that Rome would push its position today during a European Community foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.



Parachute man dies in fall

By RAY CLANCY

A PARACHUTIST fell to his death in front of hundreds of onlookers during a display at a bank holiday carnival yesterday when his chute failed to open. The middle-aged man fell 12,000 ft after leaving an aeroplane above the former wartime airport at Tilstock, Shropshire.

Two people drowned, rescue services saved several people in difficulty at sea, and a boy aged three had emergency surgery after being run over by a donkey and trap on the beach at Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset. The child was running towards the trap when he stumbled. Doctors at Weston general hospital operated on him for a ruptured spleen and other injuries.

Warm weather tempted many to brave the traffic jams and head for the sea. On the West Sussex coast, a woman swimmer died after being dragged from the water when she suffered a stroke. Sheila Norton, aged 37, of London, died in the intensive care unit of St Richard's hospital.

Continued on page 18, col 1

TODAY IN THE TIMES

NUNN ON WORK

Trevor Nunn is a privately balanced man whose work goes to extremes and for whom exhaustion equals exhilaration Page 11

TARGET DRESSING

Lucille Lewin sells quality clothes that are carefully targeted. Liz Smith on the success of precision dressing Page 10

EYE WITNESS

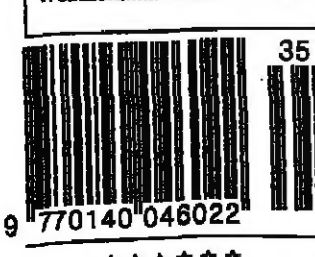
Paul Melling, an English lawyer working in Moscow, watched history made from his office window last week Page 24

CLASS ACT

Sir John Gielgud has won an Emmy for *Summer Lease*, in which he played the rascally old father of an English family on holiday Page 9

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سكس امر الناصر

Suspended journalists make final act of contrition

A WEEK ago, the daily, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, was still a formidable power in the land, a thundering herald of the tried and tested certainties of communism that was studied eagerly in towns and villages from the Baltic to the Far East.

Already, however, just five days after Boris Yeltsin suspended it for supporting the anti-Gorbachev putsch, there is something desolate about its echoing corridors and threadbare carpets.

The strident self-confidence with which the newspaper used to attack Mr Yeltsin and warn Mr Gorbachev was sadly missing from the resolution adopted yesterday by a meeting of its 100 employees: typists and tea ladies as well as 20 full-time journalists. It insists that the staff of *Sovetskaya*

Rossiya were second to none in their opposition to the "anti-constitutional coup"; if they published the statements of the conspirators, it was only because they were under orders.

The editorial staff had tried to obtain "fuller and more objective information" about what was going on, but unfortunately without success. In any case, the newspaper could not be accused of "incitement to unconstitutional activity" — the ground on which Mr Yeltsin closed this and many other dailies, including *Pravda*.

Sovetskaya Rossiya — organ of the hardline Russian branch of the Communist party, another institution which has also been suspended by Mr Yeltsin — was printed, along with virtually all the country's leading newspapers, by

the Pravda publishing house. Until the weekend, when Mr Gorbachev ordered the sequestering of party assets, the publishing concern was one of the jewels in the communist crown. Yesterday, workers were nonchalantly chipping away at the marble inscription designating its ownership.

In their statement, the contrite employees implored Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin to consider their request that the paper be allowed to reopen under the management of its journalists. But there is a crestfallen look in the bulging, watery eyes of Aleksandr

Ryabov, acting editor of the paper's "party news" sections, that suggests little faith that the spectre of unemployment can be staved off. Viewed at close quarters, and in its hour of defeat, the paper so often denounced as a sinister force because of its below-the-belt smear campaigns against Mr Yeltsin and other reformist figures, looks more pathetic than frightening.

"You want to talk about privilege?" says Mr Ryabov, a paunchy, weather-beaten figure who looks older than his 38 years. "I have been living in hotel rooms round the country since I separated from

my wife two years ago. My clothes and the other bits and pieces I possess are in a couple of suitcases which I left with a colleague in Vladivostok — and this moment they are in a building which has been locked up because it belongs to the party. Or look at our correspondent in Stavropol — he lives in a single room in a workers' hostel."

And it is true that the atmosphere in this newspaper office, acrid from the smoke of cigarettes and piled high with dog-eared letters from angry war veterans, is not only old-fashioned but, like the readership, also provincial.

To meet Mr Ryabov and his colleagues is to remember how communism shaped the mental universe of countless poverty-stricken families in remote and

forgotten places, giving some sense to their tribulations even as it piled them up.

The journalist himself grew up in Udmurtia east of the Urals, the 25th child of a peasant who was born in 1886, returned from the first world war as a bolshevik sympathizer and joined a collective farm in 1931 — without ever, as Mr Ryabov admits, quite understanding why people had to go hungry while the grain they produced was carted away.

Neither the history of the 1930s nor the events of last week has dimmed the journalist's faith in communism as a "scientific method of understanding the development of history" and a beacon of hope for those who yearn for a "stable tomorrow and an honest yesterday".

Raisa's health on the mend

Moscow — President Gorbachev said yesterday that the condition of his wife, Raisa, was "returning to normal" after a bout of ill health in the wake of the attempted coup last week. "Everything is normal, the situation is stabilising and returning to normal," he told reporters in the corridors of the Soviet parliament. "There is no danger. She is talking and moving about" normally, he said.

The Soviet president's wife was reported after the coup attempt to have suffered a nervous disorder, in which her left hand was paralysed. (AFP)

AWAITING THE CALL

Russians demand the reinstatement of Shevardnadze

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE figure on the balcony of the Russian parliament was familiar. The shock of white hair, the impassioned denunciation of dictatorship, the brave pledge of support for democracy and reform during the darkest hour marked out Eduard Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister, who gave Eastern Europe its liberty and charmed the world with the smiling face of perestroika.

He had come to the barricades to die if necessary for his convictions. Two days later, when the danger was over, his voice still trembled with Georgian passion: he would not serve again in any government under Mikhail Gorbachev; he no longer had faith in his old mentor, who had failed so noticeably to renounce the Communist party and its old bad ways.

Yet his country might still persuade him to serve again. There were calls in the Russian parliament yesterday for his return as foreign minister. Ordinary people are ruefully recalling his courage and foresight in first denouncing and then quitting the party he served for more than 40 years.

They remember too his prophetic warning of dictatorship last December, as, trembling with emotion, he urged President Gorbachev to curb the hardliners who were plotting his overthrow before announcing his resignation.

It was a warning cavalierly ignored, but it was the turning point in the radicalisation of a man who has moved from the Georgian KGB, through the corridors of the politburo and the chancelleries of Western Europe to the wilderness of opposition politics. No one

has built up as much respect abroad for decency, integrity and new thinking with the eclipse of President Gorbachev, no single figure would be as valuable to a post-communist Soviet Union in winning trust at home and understanding abroad.

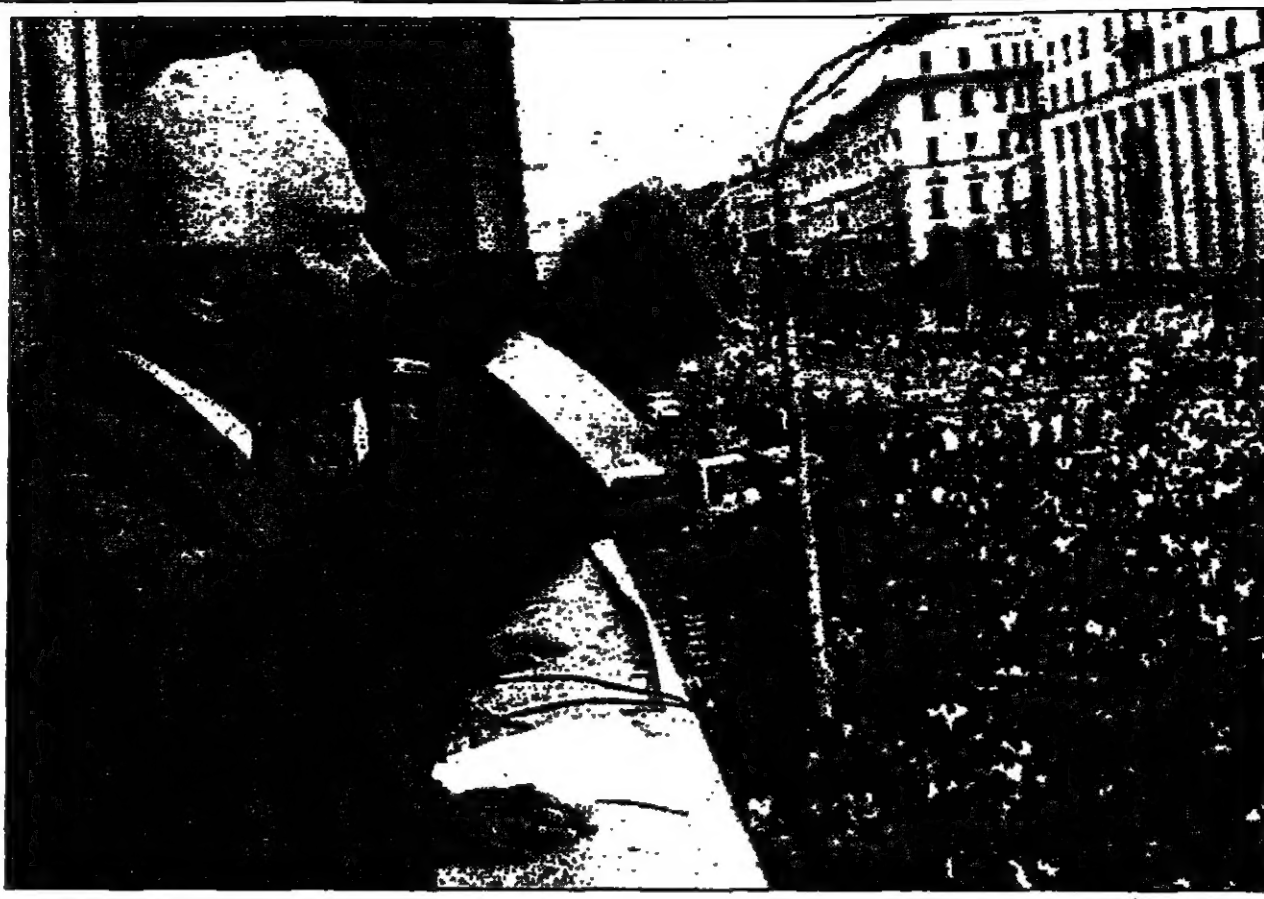
Mr Shevardnadze's break with Mr Gorbachev and communism was painful. They both joined the party when young, and have been friends since their days as leaders of the Komsomol youth organisation in the 1950s. As Georgian party leader, he did his best, with only limited success in the Brezhnevite climate of stagnation, to stamp out rampant black marketeering, nepotism and corruption. A year later, the newly elected Gorbachev invited him to Moscow to clean up Soviet foreign policy in the same way that he had cleaned up Georgia.

It was a daring appointment. Shevardnadze knew no foreign languages, had rarely travelled abroad and could not match the grim veteran incumbent, Andrei Gromyko, for experience and secretive cunning. But his arrival in the Socialist public building of the foreign ministry heralded one of the most active and extraordinary periods in Soviet foreign policy.

Changes began to tumble from his office. More perhaps even than Mr Gorbachev, Mr Shevardnadze understood and supported the avalanche of change in Eastern Europe. He paid for his courage with his career. He became the lightning rod for the anger of the conservatives and the disgruntled military leaders.

He did not waver. But most bitterly, he was abandoned by Mr Gorbachev, who veered tactically to the right last autumn. Mr Shevardnadze quit. But the pressures on him continued.

Tearing up his party card after 43 years, he insisted the priority was to create a law-based society. "We must block the arrival of dictatorship. We must prevent a return to totalitarianism and militarism," he said prophetically earlier this month. That is why, amid the growing turbulence, he remains a towering politician, one who may still be recalled to save his disintegrating country from chaos.



Iron fist: Shevardnadze addressing crowds from the balcony of the Moscow city council's headquarters last week

MAN UNDER FIRE

Deputies strive to run 'old fox' to ground

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

ONE of the many unresolved mysteries arising from last week's coup concerns the role of Anatoli Lukyanov, chairman of the Soviet parliament and friend of Mikhail Gorbachev from university days.

Yesterday morning, immaculately dressed as usual, Mr Lukyanov arrived early at the Soviet parliament building in the Kremlin. In the hall, he did not take "his" chair in the centre of the platform, but walked slowly to the right section of the front row where the prime minister and senior government ministers used to sit, when there was still a government. That did not prevent

successive speakers from declaring that Mr Lukyanov should be sitting on a different sort of bench — the bench of the accused. Others called for his immediate dismissal, yet others for the removal of his parliamentary immunity so that he could be arrested.

Rumours had circulated for several days that he had either been suspended or had resigned. Yesterday the acting chairman, Ivan Laptev, read out a letter from Mr Lukyanov announcing: "I reject all the accusations against me, but I cannot remain in office for the time being." It was said to have been dated August 24. He was said to have submitted his resignation to President Gorbachev two days earlier. Mr Lukyanov's resignation

did not, however, stem the criticism. Since the coup began Mr Lukyanov has faced a host of accusations, beginning with the Russian prime minister's claim that he was the chief ideologist of the coup. Yesterday he was widely accused of neglecting his chairman's duty by not immediately calling an emergency meeting of parliament to condemn the takeover and restore the constitution. Mr Lukyanov sat intently throughout yesterday's proceedings. During the breaks, he walked the lobbies entirely composed, defending himself with minute argument. One point was clear: Mr Lukyanov was not the sort to take to his bed — as so many of his colleagues

had done until the coup was over. Whatever Anatoli Ivanovich had done between August 19 and 21 he had done consciously.

The evidence against him is far from conclusive. He was openly identified with the coup only in so far as a "declaration" signed by him as chairman of parliament was read out on Soviet radio and television after the coup began. The declaration itemised his misgivings about the Union Treaty that was due to be signed the following day and which Mr Lukyanov, along with many members of the Soviet parliament, believed could break up the Soviet Union. Yesterday Mr Lukyanov said that the declaration was

written on August 16 by agreement with the parliament presidium. He could not explain, however, why it did not see the light of day until the coup.

The lack of concrete evidence against him, however, is more than compensated for by a widespread suspicion of his views and motives, typified by Boris Yeltsin's remark last week that he simply did not trust the man. Russians refer to him as "that old fox".

In the last minutes of yesterday's session, a stream of deputies took to the microphones proposing successive votes of no confidence in the former chairman. None even went to the vote. But the knives are out, and today his fate could be different.

Defiance from Spanish party

Madrid — The Soviet Union is "on the threshold of an authoritarian regime of a conservative nature", the secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, Julio Anguita, said here.

"It's 1917 all over again but in reverse, and the question is whether (President) Gorbachev is playing the role of Kerensky on his own or is being forced to do so," Opposing pressure from within his own party to dissolve it, Señor Anguita said. "The term 'communist' is unrenounceable."

Baltic gold may go home

Paris — Three tons of gold deposited with France by Latvia and Lithuania more than 50 years ago could be headed home, once Paris recognises the independence of the three Baltic countries, French officials said.

Philippe Suremain, a French foreign ministry special envoy who left for Vilnius yesterday, said that the gold would be returned to the authorities of Latvia and Lithuania if they requested it once France has recognised the two Baltic republics and once "a certain number of legal conditions" are fulfilled. (AFP)

Flying start

Anchorage, Alaska — Alaska has loaded a gift of 9,000 cans of pink salmon into an Aeroflot jet bound from Anchorage to the Soviet Far East. Eventually up to six million pounds of donated salmon will be sent. (Reuters)

Editor quits

Moscow — The editor of the leading pro-reform magazine *Ogonyok*, Vitaly Korotich, has resigned to take a job in education, Tass reported. Mr Korotich, aged 55, is also a deputy at Kharkov, in his native Ukraine. (AFP)

GORBACHEV SPEECH

'I agree that I have come back to a different country'

THIS is a partial text of President Gorbachev's address yesterday to the Supreme Soviet:

HIS RESIGNATION

In the days before the Congress I would like to ask the people's deputies to think over all that has happened to us, why it happened to us, and what lessons need to be learned. I'm not talking about philosophising. In these days before the Congress we are not going to just sit with our hands folded. In fact we are already acting. I am speaking about submitting to the Supreme Soviet (the question) of confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers, which failed to fulfill its constitutional role. Some of its members turned out to be direct participants in this anti-constitutional coup.

Decrees have been issued on removing the party from the army, law enforcement organs and other state services. The main (figures) in the army, KGB and Interior Ministry, who actively supported the conspirators in implementing their plans, have been removed from their posts.

You are familiar with my statement in which I resigned my duties as general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and suggested that the Central Committee of the party should dissolve itself.

THE FAILED COUP

The coup did not break out unexpectedly, out of the blue. Its forerunners were hysterical publications by the rightists in the press and at Central Committee plenary and provocative statements by some generals. The conspiracy was ripening. There was more than enough justification to take urgent measures to defend the

constitutional order. Yet instead of decisive actions, liberalism and indulgence were shown. In the first place, I refer to myself.

But there is a more important cause which made possible this attempt against democracy, the attempt to turn the country back to totalitarianism by force. This is a lack of decisiveness and consistency in carrying out democratic reforms, especially in those structures where the coup was growing. It's not only my fault, but the fault of all of us.

Our good intentions, our well-formulated goals and plans were not fulfilled because we failed to change the old mechanism of power. I have in mind the state apparatus which has remained basically unchanged, and the tolerance toward those workers, including those people in ruling positions who remained true to Stalinism. We hesitated for a long time and have not yet really started decisive democratic changes in the economy.

ARMY AND KGB

The armed forces proved to be under no appropriate constitutional control. But the conspirators failed to carry out the criminal plot to the end and throw the army against its own people.

There were two major miscalculations made by the conspirators. They thought that our people could be manipulated, sent like a herd here and there. I apologise for this phrase, but this is what they must have thought. But the country is not the same anymore. That's their main miscalculation. Since the country is not the same and the people are not the same, the army is not the same, either.

And even those forces that are



Defence ministers Konstantin Kobets and Yavgeny Shaposhnikov during the speech

trained for emergency situations — defence of the constitutional order and security, fighting against terrorism — they wanted to use them. Those people refused to go. They were even prepared to face court martial and to be shot. I mean special forces. The Air Force — you know what that means, three planes would be enough with their weapons to sweep everything away and destroy all the leadership — didn't obey their demands. The paratroopers did not obey either. None of the troops on the streets went against the people.

And yet, it turned out to be possible to move troops, tanks and other armored vehicles into the streets of Moscow and Leningrad without confirmation by the supreme legislative body of the country. That means not everything is right in our mechanisms.

The clearly needed reform of the KGB was not carried out. Of course, KGB officers provide the defence of state borders, defend

state interests with the help of intelligence and counter-intelligence. At the same time, even in conditions of deep democratic transformations in society, it still continued in some parts to be a mechanism for political struggle. I, as president, bear the greatest share of responsibility for the failure of the Supreme Soviet mechanism to work. Many members of the Cabinet of Ministers were shamefully helpless and cowardly in the face of the conspiracy.

REPUBLICS

I have thought and reconsidered much in recent days. They say that I have come back to a different country. I agree with this. I can add to it: a man came back to a different country who looks upon everything — the past, today, and future prospects — with different eyes. In any case, I will not allow any hesitation or delays in implementing reforms as long as I am president. There will be no

more compromises. (applause) I take it that your applause means that you understand that there were times in the past when compromises should not have been made. But my main wish is that whatever we do may be kept within a democratic framework and without blood. And this, perhaps, is why I made compromises when decisive measures were needed to prevent the entire country being plunged into a sea of blood.

What should we do now? First, I think the most important thing is an immediate resumption of the signing of the Union Treaty. The conspirators managed to disrupt the planned signing. That was their priority. Of course, some points can be improved. But we ought not to delay the signing of the (Union) Treaty. If needed, some things can be improved, enlarged, it can be done in the form of supplements to the Treaty.

Republics that are unwilling to

sign the Union Treaty must be given the right of independent choice. Immediately after the Union Treaty is signed, negotiations must be started with those who wish to leave the union. Preparations for this can be started now. This agreement must include guarantees for safeguarding human rights irrespective of nationality, the question of compensation to those citizens who are unwilling to remain outside the union and move, the question of military infrastructure which must be kept on their territory for some time determined by the agreement. Considering the vital interest of all 15 republics in retaining economic ties, we must begin to work on an economic agreement and do it without delay.

THE ECONOMY

A new constitutional organ such as a Security Council is proposed. We need to form a Cabinet of Ministers on the basis of agreement with republics leaders.

The conspirators would have been unable to carry out their plans if the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its chairman had firmly and decisively stood in their way. The events demanded an immediate convening of the Supreme Soviet, Russia did it at once. It played a huge role in opposition to the putsch. The union Supreme Soviet by contrast failed to realise its constitutional authority at this moment. Where was the presidium? Where were the deputies?

We must establish reliable constitutional, public control over the activities of the armed forces and law enforcement. Deep changes will be needed here. We need a reform of the KGB.

THE ECONOMY

We must reconsider our gradual move to reform. I am coming to this conclusion. Let's discuss it together at the forthcoming Congress and work out measures on major issues of economic policy taking into account the fact that we are now in a different era. I think our measures should include firstly, removing all obstacles artificially erected on the way towards the market. We need:

- Decisive transfer of responsibility for resolving economic issues to republics, with the union retaining legislative control for regulating a single economic space.
- Decisive reduction of the budget deficit and budget expenditures, strengthening the ruble and normalization of money circulation.
- Land to all those who want to work on it. We must make sure that the land reform gets a second wind. We must decide these things in the autumn and winter.
- A decisive acceleration of reorganisation of foreign economic and monetary relations, convertibility of the ruble, efficient use of credits and other economic assistance which the West is giving us and which it is prepared to increase.

OTHERS

People expect concrete decisions and concrete work from us. I think that the Supreme Soviet will ensure that legality, law and order exist. All those who took part in the conspiracy must get all that they deserve under the law. But we, and I think all people, are against senseless revenge. That's it. I have finished."

BALTIC REPUBLICS

Lithuanians seize control of three Soviet border posts

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN RIGA

AS WESTERN governments fall over each other belatedly to establish full diplomatic relations with the Baltic states, Lithuania yesterday moved to take control of Soviet frontier posts on its territory.

The three Soviet customs offices — at the airport, the port of Klaipeda, and on the Polish border — are now under Lithuanian control, theoretically leaving a gaping hole in the frontier of what used to be the Soviet Union, since no new Soviet border posts have been established on Lithuania's border with Belarusia.

However, lack of Lithuanian training means that for some time to come, Lithuanian customs officers are expected to work together with their Soviet predecessors. A Lithuanian spokesman explained that the move was partly a consequence of the winding up of the KGB in Lithuania, because the KGB is responsible for guarding the borders.

Meanwhile, the consolidation of Latvian independence continues. Mr Aldis Siletskis, the chief of the new Latvian commission to deal with the winding up of the KGB and the Communist party in the republic, yesterday said that for the moment parts of the KGB will have to go on working in Latvia, though under Latvian supervision. Providing an interesting vignette of how the Soviet state worked, he explained that they could not simply be dismissed, because direct communications between the Latvian government and the governments of other Soviet republics and regions were controlled by the KGB. Mr Siletskis reassured KGB employees that "there will be no reprisals against those who have functioned in accordance with the law". It is unclear, however, how far Baltic governments will be able to avoid general sanctions against former KGB officials.

Mr Siletskis said that, at the moment, KGB offices all over Latvia are being guarded by police, "so that when the representatives of the KGB from Moscow arrive, everything will be stable, so that we can discuss the issue further". An important symbol was transferred yesterday when the Soviet officers' club in Riga was formally handed back to the Latvian state.

A much more practically important and heated symbol of Soviet rule in Latvia still stands. The Black Berets are still holding out in their heavily fortified base in a factory on the outskirts of Riga. When I spoke with their commander, Major Czeslaw Mylnik, yesterday afternoon, he was still vowing to fight to the end.

In what observers think is an important signal as to how politics may develop within the Baltic, the deputy president of Latvia and leader of the Popular Front, Mr Dainis Ivas, made a speech yesterday to the Latvian parliament in which he criticised the continuation of Soviet structures and former members of Soviet nomenclature in the Latvian government, and called for "a return to the programme of the Popular Front". This is taken to be a lightly coded call for a purge of former communists from the bureaucracy and government.

OTHER REPUBLICS

Tide of national fervour rises

By MICHAEL DYNES

DISINTEGRATION of the Soviet Union accelerated yesterday when the republic of Uzbekistan, a long-standing supporter of President Gorbachev's plans to devolve power from Moscow, turned its back on the now suspended Union Treaty and took its first tentative steps towards declaring independence.

Following the precedent set by the three Baltic republics and the Ukraine, Islam Karimov, the president of Uzbekistan, ordered the republic's parliament to start work on a draft bill defining its independence as soon as possible, and declared that an emergency session of parliament would be convened to debate the bill.

An extraordinary parliamentary session of the small south-western republic of Moldova is expected to be convened today to discuss plans for the republic's independence amid a rising tide of nationalist fervour. During the weekend, Alexandru Mosanu, the chairman of the parliament, announced that the full text of the proclamation of independence is still being drafted, although he insisted that the opening paragraph will announce that "Moldavia proclaims its independence from the Soviet Union".

Moldavia, which was formerly known as Bessarabia, was reannexed from Romania by the Soviet Union in 1940. Mircea Snegur, the nationalist president of a republic in which about two thirds of the 4.3 million population are ethnic Romanians, has banned the Communist party, and sees independence as a step towards unification with Romania, a move supported by Bucharest. Minority groups, who are fearful of resurgent Romanian nationalism, made an abortive secession attempt in October and want to remain part of the Soviet Union.

Emboldened by its decision to declare independence on Saturday, the Ukraine, the second most populous republic in the Soviet Union after Russia, yesterday charged the local Communist party with complicity in the failed coup and suspended its activity in the republic. The Ukrainian par-

LITHUANIA:	Population: 3.7m
Ukrainians: 80.1%	
Russians: 8.6%	
Poles: 7.7%	
Leader: Vytautas Landsbergis	
Independent: Yes	

BELOARUSSIA:	Population: 10.3m
Belorussians: 77.9%	
Russians: 13.2%	
Poles: 4.1%	
Leader: Nikolai Demidov	
Independent: Yes	

MOLDAVIA:	Population: 4.3m
Romanians: 63.9%	
Ukrainians: 14.2%	
Russians: 12.8%	
Leader: Mircea Snegur	
Independent: expected today	

GEORGIA:	Population: 5.4m
Georgians: 88.2%	
Armenians: 14.7%	
Russians: 7.4%	
Leader: Zviad Gamsakhurdia	
Independent: Pending	

ARMENIA:	Population: 3.5m
Armenians: 98%	
Kurds: 1.7%	
Russians: 1.5%	
Leader: Levon Ter-Petrossian	
Independent: Pending	

AZERBAIJAN:	Population: 7.1m
Azerbaijanis: 78.1%	
Russians: 12.6%	
Armenians: 7.7%	
Leader: Ayaz Mutalibov	
Independent: No	

UKRAINE:	Population: 51.7m
Ukrainians: 70.6%	
Russians: 20.3%	
Leader: Leonid Kravchuk	
Independent: Pending	

ESTONIA:	Population: 1.6m
Estonians: 61.5%	
Russians: 30.3%	
Ukrainians: 32%	
Leader: Arnold Ruutel	
Independent: Yes	

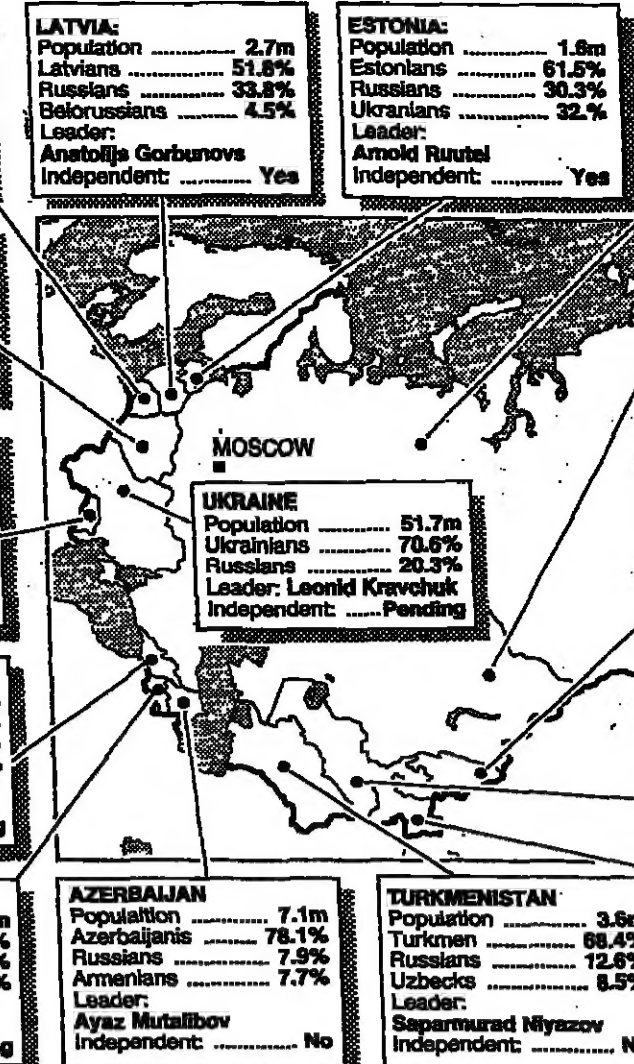
RUSSIAN FEDERATION:	Population: 147m
Russians: 82.6%	
Tatars: 3.6%	
Ukrainians: 2.7%	
Leader: Boris Yeltsin	
Independent: No	

KAZAKHSTAN:	Population: 16.7m
Kazakhs: 42.0%	
Russians: 38.0%	
Ukrainians: 4.4%	
Leader: Nursultan Nazarbayev	
Independent: No	

KIRGHIZIA:	Population: 4.4m
Kirghiz: 52.4%	
Russians: 21.5%	
Uzbeks: 12.9%	
Leader: Askar Akayev	
Independent: No	

UZBEKISTAN:	Population: 20.3m
Uzbeks: 68.7%	
Russians: 10.8%	
Tatars: 4.2%	
Leader: Islam Karimov	
Independent: Yes	

TAJIKISTAN:	Population: 5.1m
Tajiks: 58.8%	
Uzbeks: 21.5%	
Russians: 10.4%	
Leader: Kaddar Makhkamov	
Independent: No	



The party's over: a Kiev citizen celebrates the local takeover of the communist party headquarters

Nuclear weapons would be controlled by a committee of representatives from each of the republics, and the economic integrity of the Soviet Union could be preserved by voluntary agreement between all 15 republics, he added.

The decision to initiate independence proceedings, which effectively extends the disintegration of the Soviet Union from Soviet Europe to Soviet Central Asia, will be seen as another blow for Mr Gorbachev and those forces trying to salvage what is left of the central authority from the ashes of last week's attempted coup. As a key agricultural republic, Uzbekistan is responsible for providing more than half of the Soviet Union's rice crop and in excess of two thirds of the Soviet Union's cotton production, making the republic the third largest cotton producer in the world.

Mr Karimov had earlier appeared to be content with the limited autonomy on offer from Mr Gorbachev's proposed Union Treaty. Now, taking his cue from the other republics in the west, he has announced that all personnel and property belonging to the Soviet interior ministry and the KGB are subject to the jurisdiction of Uzbekistan.

The move included a prohibition on all Communist party activities in the prosecution service, the interior ministry, and the KGB. It stopped short of assuming control of the army, a step taken by the Ukraine when it declared independence from the Soviet Union on Saturday.

General Valeri Bunayev, the military commander in Baku, the Azerbaijani capital, was reported to have said yesterday that the nationalist Popular Front was attempting to provoke illegal actions that would breach the state of emergency still in force there and that he would use all means at his disposal to prevent such actions. The Popular Front has defied a ban on demonstrations and called a rally late yesterday.

DIPLOMATIC TIES

Danes reaffirm Nordic identity

FROM CHRISTOPHER FOLLETT IN COPENHAGEN

DENMARK'S decision to restore diplomatic ties with the Baltic countries has its roots in geography and history.

Besides being the oldest monarchy in Europe, Denmark has the oldest flag. According to legend, the Dannebrog — as the country's red and white cross flag is called — fell from the heavens in 1219, turning defeat into victory for the Danish crusaders under Valdemar the Great at the battle of Lyndanitz in Estonia. Tallinn, the Estonian capital, was founded by the Danes.

But there is more than legend behind Denmark's drive to recognise the Baltic states. Centuries of trading under the Hanseatic League linked the Baltic states with the rest of Scandinavia and northern Germany. Denmark, unlike neighbouring Sweden, refused to recognise the Soviet annexation of the Baltic republics in 1940.

However, there is growing unease in Denmark over the country's attempt to combine its regional Nordic identity with its membership of the EC. Since becoming foreign minister in 1982, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen has raised Denmark's profile inside the European Community in recent years.

But Denmark still remains a reluctant and lukewarm member of the EC. Many Nordic-minded Danes feel the country should not be allying itself with leading EC nations such



Ellemann-Jensen: wants Baltic links with the EC

as Germany and France in European politics. Mr Ellemann-Jensen has moved to head off such criticism by being in the forefront of the rush to establish embassies in Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius.

"From today, we have a representative in the Baltic republics," Mr Ellemann-Jensen declared here yesterday as a new Danish ambassador arrived in Riga. "We have long had a special relationship with the Baltic countries."

But he was evasive when asked by journalists about the possibility of the independent Baltic republics joining the ineffectual Nordic Council. Instead he wants the Baltics to be granted an association agreement with the EC. Relations are currently strained inside the council, a loose assembly of parliamentarians from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland.

SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

Rise of Islam holds the key to Uzbekistan independence

THE declaration yesterday by Islam Karimov, the president of Uzbekistan, that he has begun moves toward secession has taken the gathering momentum for independence well beyond Europe into the Islamic lands of Central Asia. Yet the Central Asians may be more inclined than the Baltics to keep ties with Moscow.

Despite the Islamic revival that the region has witnessed in recent years, independence has until now not been an attractive option in Central Asian republics. The reasons include a fear of nationalistic wars caused by the many border disputes which could re-emerge, the needs of a centralised economy for a concentration of industries, and perhaps not least of all, the anxiety of the new intellectual elites that Islam might curb some of the progress achieved under communism, such as the participation of women in public life.

"Religion is spreading like cancer," said the publication *Tajikistan Communist* four years ago. "It is spreading all over our land. It is contaminating more and more people. Yesterday the believers used to gather for an inoffensive prayer. Today

Despite the momentum for independence, Central Asians may be more inclined than the Baltic republics to keep their ties with Moscow, writes Hazhir Teimourian

they meet for collective mass rituals. What will they do tomorrow?"

The growth of Islamic fervour in recent years has meant that even Communist party



Karimov: declared moves towards independence

members often feel it prudent to appear at religious gatherings, and new mosques have sprung up everywhere. The Soviet establishment was so terrified that Islam would unite some 50 million of their

Muslim subjects in Central Asia that in July 1989 President Gorbachev devoted the whole of a televised message to the nation to warn against the danger. He gave notice that the state would use all the power at its disposal to suppress violently attempts at breaking away from the union. Seventy years of harsh rule have given rise to a strong undercurrent of Islamic resentment against Russians, and under glasnost those frustrations often erupted into violence.

Moscow is concerned that the Muslim population of the Soviet Union is growing at three times the rate for European Russia. A third of all conscripts in the Soviet army are Muslim.

Yet hardline Communists have managed to remain in power in all the five Muslim republics: Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kirghizia (in Kazakhstan only some 36 per cent of the population are

Muslim Kazakhs). Seventy years of centralised education have given each republic a high degree of linguistic cohesion, the standard of living, though low, is generally higher than in comparable Muslim societies, and the region has known a long period of peace.

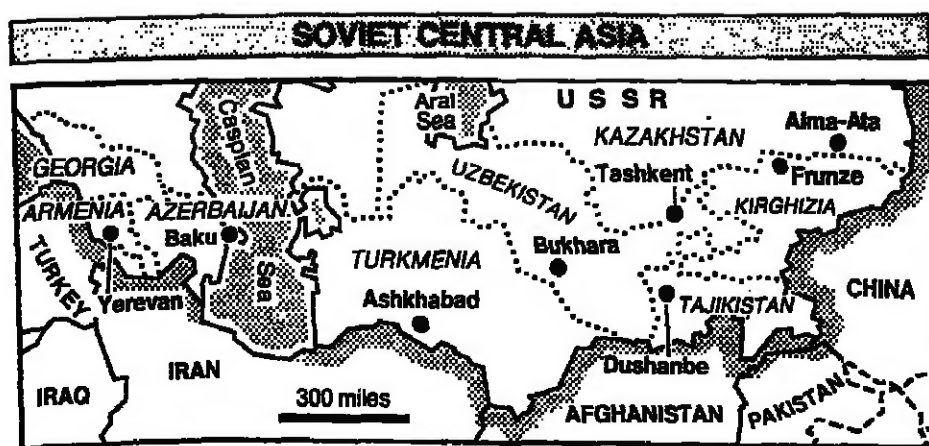
Mrs Munira Shaheed, the director of the Shaheed Museum of Muslim Culture in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, says: "Without Russian rule we would have been colonised by some other power, say the Persians of the Turks or of one of ourselves. At least, there would have been constant bloodshed among us."

It was not all that long ago that Uzbeks and Tajiks were burning each other's houses. The prospect of Uzbek independence will not be welcome to the Tajik-speaking cities of Bukhara and Samarkand, which may demand accession to Tajikistan.

Lopsided economic development will be another cause of anxiety. The Central Asians have become specialist suppliers of cotton and grain to the Russian Federation while lacking even the capacity to refine their own ores of copper, lead and gold.

But Moscow can assume that independent Islamic states would be unlikely to follow in the steps of revolutionary Iran. They belong to the majority orthodox (Sunni) branch of the religion, which lacks the Shia clerical hierarchy. The years of communism rule has had its effect.

The other Muslim republics may be expected to follow the lead of Uzbekistan. But the trend will probably be hesitant, and the aim could in the end be the setting-up of a new Union of Central Asia still linked to Moscow.



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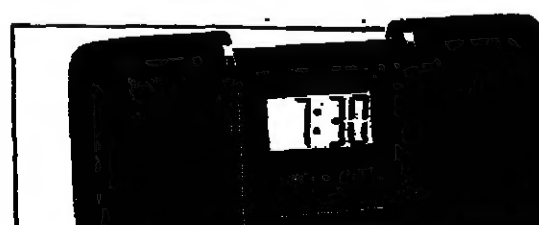
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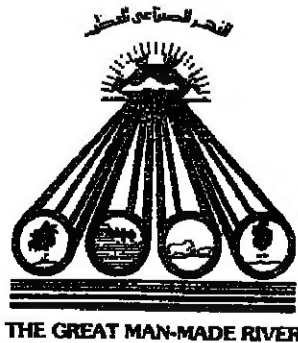


Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكة المكرمة"

FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE DESERT THE ESSENCE OF LIFE

THE GREAT MAN-MADE RIVER PROJECT
THE LARGEST PEACE PROJECT IN THE WORLD
FOUNDATION STONE LAID: 28/8/1984
INAUGURATION 1st PHASE: 28/8/1991

On the 28th August 1991 the world will witness the completion of the first phase of the largest ever water pipeline project. THE GREAT MAN-MADE RIVER PROJECT aims to transport six million m³ of water per day from the sub-Sahara desert to the coastal plains of Libya. August 28th will signify the fruition of seven years of continuous hard work of thousands of people when 2,000,000 m³ of water per day will be transported through 2,000 km of 4m pipeline from the Sahara Desert to the coastal plains of Libya. In a region of scarce water resources, this lifeline will ensure the continual survival and prosperity of this nation.



مركز أمن الأصول

Soviet generals will aim for defence pacts with republics

Gorbachev and President Yeltsin. Michael Evans writes

A black and white photograph showing a group of Soviet soldiers in uniform standing in formation. In the background, a large portrait of Joseph Stalin is visible on a wall. The soldiers are wearing peaked caps and dark uniforms with epaulettes. They are looking forward with serious expressions. The image has a high-contrast, grainy quality.

SOVIET MILITARY DISTRICTS & NAVAL HEADQUARTERS

The map shows the following military districts and naval headquarters:

- BELORUSSIAN**: 1 TD, 2 MRD, 1 Airborne
- BALTIC**: 2 Airborne, 1 TD
- NORTHERN FLEET**: Severomorsk
- East of Ural**: division details not available
- MOSCOW**: 1 TD, 1 MRD, 1 Airborne
- LENINGRAD**: 1 MRD, 1 Airborne
- FAR EASTERN**
- TRANSBAIKAL**
- PACIFIC FLEET**: Vladivostok
- SIBERIA**
- VOLGA/URAL**
- BLACK SEA FLEET**: Sevastopol
- NORTH CAUCASUS**
- TURKISTAN**
- TRANS CAUCASUS**: 4 MRD, 1 Airborne
- ODESSA**: 1 Airborne
- CARPATHIAN**: 2 MRD
- BALTIC FLEET**: Kaliningrad

Legend:

- TD-Tank Division
- MRD-Motor Rifle Division
- Airborne-Airborne Division

Additional notes:

- Troops-only divisions manned at 50% or more shown
- East of Ural, division details not available

How coup's troops refused to fight

Video exposes illness lie

15:00. Moscow curfew lifted.

Almost every division deployed in Moscow either refused to advance or switched sides. At the beginning of the coup, the chief of the Soviet air force, Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, refused to join other defence chiefs in support. On Friday he was named defence minister of the Soviet Union. His deputy is the chief of the paratroopers, who also refused his support.

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No surcharge when you use your credit card.
Offers are subject to availability. Store shows our approximate. Prices include V.A.T. Prices may vary in Northern Ireland and the Channel Islands. Some of our smaller businesses may not stock the full range of products, please 'phone to check before travelling.

Ageing hardliners will not give an inch to democracy

From CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

THE *People's Daily* said yesterday that those who abandoned Marxism were wrong, and that China would keep its eyes firmly fixed on communism, no matter what occurred elsewhere in the world.

"There are people who say Marxism is outdated. That is completely false," the newspaper quoted Vice-President Wang Zhen as saying, in what appears to have been a thinly veiled reference to the collapse of the Soviet party. "In the fast-changing international situation, we must further strengthen our unswerving faith in socialism and communism," he said.

The vice-president's remarks constitute the full extent of Peking's reaction so far to the dissolution of the Soviet Communist party. They suggest that the shock of what has happened in Moscow is making China's ageing hardliners dig themselves deeper into their ideological position.

Sources say that, on hearing about the coup which temporarily removed President Gorbachev from power, the Chinese Communist party produced a secret document entitled: "The victory of the Soviet people is the victory of the Chinese people". In the Chinese context, the victory of the Soviet people referred to a conservative comeback.

With the rapid reversal of hardline fortunes in Moscow, Peking is having to rethink its position. Party officials have been ordered to undergo three days of intensive ideological education on what has happened in Moscow.

The West may now expect that Chinese communism must crumble sooner or later. Analysts believe, however, that Peking's initial reaction will be to stamp down harder than ever on any dissent. In Peking's eyes, the lesson of the last week is that if you give an inch in the way of democratisation, then you lose a mile.

For a Communist party trying to stay alive, there is no better argument against political reform than what has happened in Moscow. Peking is expected to tighten up security, especially in the western region of Xinjiang, which borders Soviet Central Asia and which is largely populated by Muslims.



Wang Zhen: denied Marxism is outdated

pecially in the western region of Xinjiang, which borders Soviet Central Asia and which is largely populated by Muslims.

The demonstrations of 1989 which called for democratisation and an end to corruption proved that large numbers of Chinese wanted change. Such was the force of the army repression, however, that it has successfully stifled open opposition to the party for the past two years.

In part, the edge has been taken off people's anger by improved living standards. Even while fulminating against capitalism and slowing down reform, China's Communist authorities have ensured that in the potentially unstable cities the markets have been overflowing, dance halls have been open and there has been plenty of opportunity to make money. Until the Chinese believe that they will not be shot in the streets, there is too much to lose to demonstrate again.

Nor is there a tradition of dissent in China like that in the Soviet Union. Even during

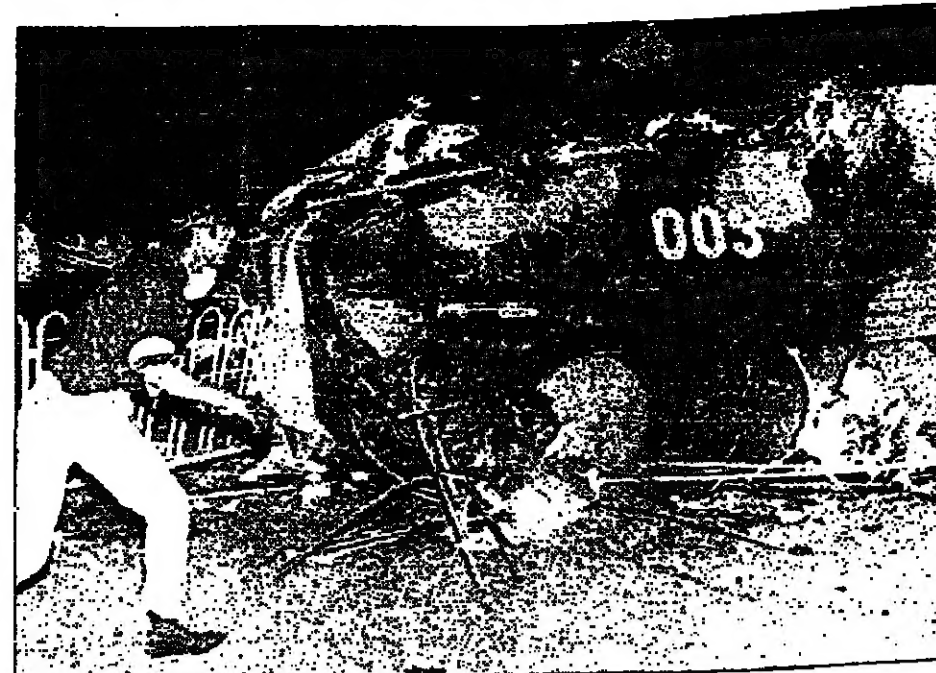
the student-led demonstrations of 1989, no politicians in Peking stood firm in the face of a threatened attack by tanks as Boris Yeltsin did.

In the past two years, no politician has raised his voice in public opposition to the hardline policies of the government. In work units, those who took part in the pro-democracy demonstrations have criticised their own actions and have taken once again to mouthing the party line. In the evening, in the privacy of their own homes, people laugh at the latest Communist absurdity.

There is no love lost for the Communist party, which is increasingly isolated in its own country, but diplomats believe that it will require more than what has happened in the Soviet Union to persuade people to speak out.

Such is the secrecy surrounding internal politics in Peking that a shift of power is impossible to predict. The most obvious change is expected to come with the death of Deng Xiaoping, who is 87. Analysts believe, however, that the Chinese leadership could eventually split apart.

Leading article, page 13



Peking, 1989: the people tried to stop the tanks but the politicians failed to join them



Moscow, 1991: when Russians confronted the armour, they were backed by Yeltsin

IRELAND

Tearful envoy was just obeying orders

By EDWARD GORMAN
IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

IT IS easy to laugh at Guernan Gventsadze, the Soviet ambassador to Ireland for only 14 months, whom students of gymnastics might judge to have made a near-perfect diplomatic somersault. But there was nothing funny about the press conference Dr Gventsadze, a career diplomat of more than 30 years' experience, called at his official

residence in Dublin yesterday. The former counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in London looked like a man on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At times there were tears in his eyes and his voice croaked as he tried to rectify remarks last week which sparked calls from across the political spectrum for him to be sent home.

For Dr Gventsadze, what he called "the deepest personal tragedy of my life" began a week ago when, in a radio

interview in Dublin, he appeared to support the day-old coup, describing it as "quite constitutional" and a natural development when a president falls ill. He went on to say that the state emergency committee enjoyed wide popular support and that "instances of discontent" should not be blown out of proportion.

Yesterday he said his comments had been blown out of all proportion and had been taken out of context. He

emphasised that he was only obeying orders from Moscow. Dr Gventsadze noted that, though he appeared to support the coup, he never went so far as to denounce or even criticise Mr Gorbachev. "I had to speak against my deepest personal convictions. I hated the coup and those who had done this to my people, to me and my family. I lived through hell," he said, "torn between my innermost views and my official duties."

Hardliners in the Kabul government would have been pleased if the coup against President Gorbachev had succeeded. As it is, they are nervous about the increased stature of Boris Yeltsin, the Russian Federation president. Much of the support for Mr Yeltsin in the Soviet armed forces during the abortive coup came from embittered Russian veterans of the Afghan war.

President Najibullah, who was non-committal despite pressure from hardliners to welcome the coup, later congratulated Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin for surviving. Observers in Kabul say

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul fears cut in vital supplies

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN KABUL

AFGHANISTAN, which largely depends on Moscow for its food and fuel, is alarmed by events in the Soviet Union. Any disruption to the supply lifeline would be a potential death blow to the government.

Kabul has good reason to be nervous. Food deliveries from the Soviet Union have fallen by 40 per cent because of escalating costs. There is certain to be a serious shortfall in the coming year's requirement of wheat. The government is trying to acquire 150,000 tons from other sources cheaply, since it cannot afford market rates.

A senior diplomatic observer in Kabul said: "The Soviet Union is bound, at some time, to stop assisting Afghanistan. It needs this food and fuel for itself. Some day soon somebody will ask why it is being given to Afghanistan. There is real concern here that the lifeline could break down. If it does, there could be panic. The government-backed militia groups, which are uncontrollable, could go on the rampage. Plundering, after all, is an Afghan tradition."

Meat and coal are too expensive for most Afghans. Petrol is officially reserved for government and military vehicles. Small Afghan cities, cut off from their hinterland because of war, are unable to feed themselves without daily consignments by road and air from the Soviet Union.

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President Najibullah, who was non-committal despite pressure from hardliners to welcome the coup, later congratulated Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin for surviving. Observers in Kabul say

there are rumours of an agreement between Washington and Moscow to begin scaling down arms supplies. A senior Pakistani government official said from Islamabad: "We have been told by the United States that military aid may be scaled down substantially from September or October."

Germany seeks fast pullout

Bonn — The withdrawal of Soviet troops from eastern Germany may be speeded up as a result of the changes in Moscow, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, said yesterday. (writes Anne McElvoy). Bonn hopes that the remaining 270,000 Soviet army troops in Germany will leave before the end of 1994.

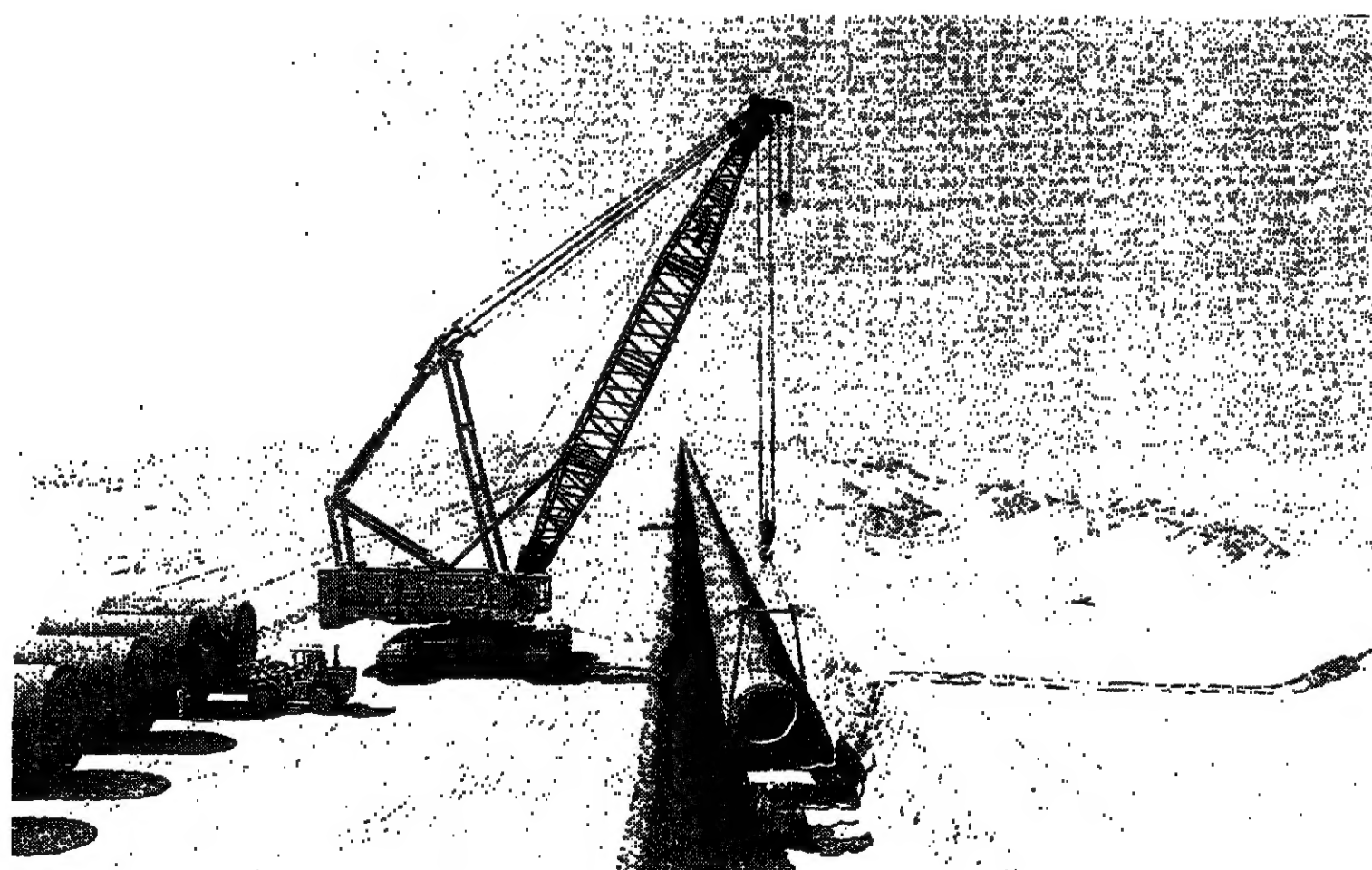
The removal of hardliners in Moscow has also reawakened hopes that Erich Honecker, East Germany's former leader, who was given asylum there in March, might be returned to Germany. This would allow the authorities to proceed with charges against him for ordering shootings at the border.

Iraqi verdict

Baghdad — An Iraqi newspaper owned by President Saddam Hussein's son, Uday, said that the Soviet Union was finished as a great power. In a signed editorial in *Babil*, he said: "It has gone from being an independent state in thought and opinion to a satellite state [of the West]." (Reuters)

Cuban worry

Havana — Cuba's state radio said that changes in the Soviet Union would directly affect the island's ailing economy and it called for common sense and original thinking to respond to the economic problems. Radio Rebelde avoided any analysis of the possible political or ideological impact on the island. (Reuters)



The Completion of Phase I of

The Great Man-Made River Project (G.M.R.)

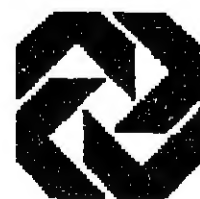
Phase I of the G.M.R. project in Libya has been completed as planned by Dong-Ah Construction Industrial Co. Ltd., and Korea Express Co. Ltd., as partners of Dong - Ah Consortium of DONG-AH group, Korea.

It is the world's largest single civil engineering project ever undertaken by a private construction group. This is the work which creates new history, peace and promotes human prosperity through transforming the desert into fertile land.

We take pride in the fact that this new creative work of history has been perfected by Dong-Ah's highly skilled technical expertise.

Phase II presents even greater challenges and will take our knowledge and experience to yet a higher plane.

Project owner: The Great Man-Made River Authority.
Project amount: US dollars 3.6 Billion
Project Period: 28th August, 1984, 28th August, 1991



DONG-AH GROUP

DONG-AH CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD
KOREA EXPRESS CO. LTD

The great Man-Made River project is for conveying the vast underground water resources beneath the South-eastern desert of Libya northward to the coastal belt through buried pre-stressed steel-concrete cylinder pipes of 4,000 mm diameter and 7,500 mm length along the 2,000 km conveyance line.

Fifth Orkney family 'holds key to child abuse case'

By KERRY GILL

NINE Orkney children were placed in care for five weeks because of allegations made by three other children who were already the subject of place of safety orders, a judicial enquiry into the Orkney child abuse case was told on its opening day yesterday.

Donald Macfadyen, QC, counsel to the enquiry, described how the nine children, from four South Ronaldsay families were taken from their homes by four teams of social workers and police on February 27 and flown off the island.

The enquiry, expected to last up to six months, is being held before Lord Clyde, a Scottish High Court judge, at Kirkwall town hall.

The public benches at the enquiry are occupied by the four families and their supporters, who formed the South Ronaldsay Action Group when the affair blew up. Some of the parents are expected to give evidence. When their appeal against the seizure of their children was heard earlier this year, hundreds of supporters stood vigil outside the courthouse.

Mr Macfadyen said that to understand how the children were taken the enquiry would have to hear about a fifth family, known as "family W", who had been involved with the island's social work department for some time.

He said: "The father of that family was convicted of physical and sexual abuse and, at a later date, in 1990, further allegations of sexual abuse on the part of the older children of the family resulted in some of the younger members of the family being taken into care."

The children were interviewed by PC Linda Williams and Liz McLean, an official of the Royal Scottish Society for

the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Three of the children made statements understood to indicate that the nine children of the four families, known as families B, H, M and I, had been involved in sexual abuse.

The statements were made on February 6 and, six days later, were the subject of discussions between Paul Lee, Orkney's social work director, Susan Miller, his senior field officer for child care, and two representatives of Northern Constabulary. Mr Lee is due to give evidence to the enquiry today.

Later that day a provisional decision was taken to seek place of safety orders in respect of the nine children. Lord Clyde said the children could be identified as Wendy, Emma and Sean B, at the time aged 13, 11 and eight respectively; Peter and Tammy H, aged nine and eight; Sam and Jonathan M, aged 15 and 11; and Billy and Maggie I, aged 12 and eight. On February 26 a sheriff granted the orders.

Mr Macfadyen said that evidence relating to the W family children's statements, the circumstances in which they were made, evidence from all those who took the decision to seek safety orders, and the merits of the decision would be heard during the enquiry.

On February 27, after spending almost two weeks seeking assistance from other agencies such as the RSSPCC, the police and Strathclyde and Central regional council's social work departments, four joint teams of police and social workers were sent to the four families' homes scattered on South Ronaldsay, Orkney's most southerly island.

They arrived at about 7am, said Mr Macfadyen. Evidence would be given about the events and the reasons for taking the children at that time and the manner in which they were seized. The children were taken to accommodation in Kirkwall and later that day put on a chartered aircraft for the mainland. There they were split up. Most of the children were placed with foster parents and Sam M was sent to a special school.

Evidence would elicit how they were cared for, interviewed and detained and why they were taken from Orkney, said Mr Macfadyen. Evidence would also find out why they were segregated and kept out of contact with each other and their parents.

The children then underwent interviews by the RSSPCC and police. Mr Macfadyen said evidence would deal with the nature and purpose of the interviews of which tapes and records were available. At the end of March, several days before they were released after the intervention of a sheriff, the interviews by the RSSPCC were suspended on the order of Gordon Sloan, then the interim reporter to the Orkney children's panel.

Mr Macfadyen said it was unlikely that direct evidence would be taken from the younger children although the enquiry might hear evidence from the eldest one or two children, through a children's psychologist. The enquiry continues today.

Council is divided on £100m roads plan

By MICHAEL DYNES
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

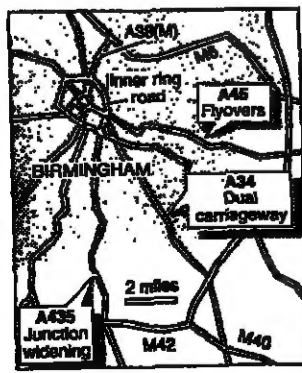
THE threat of losing three key marginal seats has put Birmingham city council under pressure to abandon £100 million worth of road improvements between the recently opened M40 and the Birmingham inner ring road.

The proposed improvement schemes have divided the local Labour party, generated widespread opposition, and led to warnings that the national party will veto the road building plans if the Labour party wins the next election.

The proposals, which include upgrading the A34 Stratford road to dual carriageway, building fly-overs on the A45 Coventry road, and widening key junctions on the A435 Alcester-Moseley roads, are designed to reduce congestion and improve access between the M40 and the city centre.

Local critics say the measures, which also include public transport improvements, have been drawn up by the Labour council in response to persistent pressure from the transport department and Warwickshire county council.

The proposed improvements run through the Birmingham constituencies of Yardley, Selly Oak, and Yard Green, which Labour hopes to win. Some of the schemes also run through the constituency of Roy Hattersley, Lab-



our deputy leader, although his seat is not at risk. Hundreds of local Asian traders fear the road schemes will result in the demolition of their properties, forcing them to relocate. Birmingham Friends of the Earth, which is helping local traders to fight the council's proposals, said: "Far from attracting new jobs, roads suck development from the inner city to the countryside where it isn't wanted."



Waiting on water: boats going through Hambleden lock, near Henley-on-Thames. There are 13,000 registered motorised boats on the river

Villains of river traffic jams pay the price

THE cost of messing about in boats on the upper reaches of the Thames will more than double next year for weekend admirals preferring the grandeur of a converted barge to the humbler pleasure of a small cabin cruiser.

The annual licence fee is to be raised by the National Rivers Authority (NRA) to discourage larger boats because of congestion that, on high days and holidays, makes the river a watery equivalent of the M1. On the busiest days, lockjams up to four hours long build up at some smaller locks near London as the 13,000 registered motorised boats on the river and 6,000 unpowered vessels jostle for space.

The new regulatory authority is to implement a three-point programme in which it will invest £5 million to rebuild inadequate locks at Hambleden, Bray, Boveney,

Shepperton and Caversham; introduce a "preferred maximum size" of boat 15 metres long by 3½ metres wide; and, as a long-term measure, bring in minimum dimensions for locks, bridges and the dredging of channels.

Adrian Birtles, of the NRA's Thames region, said: "At certain times the queues at some locks are horrific. They are not only frustrating, but can be hazardous. We can't provide mooring for boats while they are waiting and the whole exercise becomes a mess, holding up scheduled passenger traffic. There has been a steady trend for boats to get longer and, particularly, wider."

Only the 500 to 800 largest boats, normally too wide to allow another to line up beside them in a lock, will be much affected by the rise in licence fee. As an incentive to enthusiasts to think small

The Thames is becoming too crowded with boats. Michael Horsnell reports on a new policy

and introduce boats no bigger than the preferred dimensions, next year's fee will rise only by the rate of inflation, plus 8.3 per cent to pay for lock rebuilding, for boats within those dimensions — such as a small launch with outboard motor now charged £24 a year or a modest cabin cruiser, 8 metres long by 3½ metres wide, now charged £150.

New boats coming onto the river that are wider than the preferred maximum will pay on a sliding scale up to twice as much as the standard rate, and those longer than the preferred maximum will pay 1½ times the standard rate. Boats both wider and longer will pay up to 250 per cent more than the standard charge. A statey cabin cruiser 15 metres by 4 metres, now charged £320, and the largest converted Dutch barge, 18 metres by 5 metres, now charged £480, will rise to £640 and £1,200, respectively, plus the rate of inflation plus 8.3 per cent.

Existing boats on the river will have the new rates phased in at 10 per cent a year. The 146 registered houseboats, which are regarded as static and pay half the standard rate, will not be affected by the rises because they rarely use locks, but people living on a similar number of registered launches that navigate the Thames will be.

Some enthusiasts say that charges should be determined by the use a boat makes of the locks, but the NRA says that reintroduction of a toll system, abolished in the Sixties, would mean too much work and increase delays at locks.

River users at the Hambleden lock, near Henley-on-Thames, at the weekend had plenty of time to ponder NRA policy. Jams at the notoriously slow lock were exacerbated because it broke down on Saturday.

Harry Clinch, of Bracknell, Berkshire, the owner of a small boat, said that he agreed with the principle of penalising larger boats. "Big boats do tend to take a long time going through locks," he said. "On days like today, you can wait for hours."

However, most of those in larger craft just shrugged and said that they would pay up to carry on boating.

Model jail regime blamed for rioting by inmates

By PETER DAVENPORT

A HOME Office enquiry into the second prison riot in less than a week began yesterday. Staff at the latest target, a £50 million model unit aimed at easing tensions by providing a more humane regime, spoke of their despondency at the violence.

Officials of the Prison Officers' Association said that one cause of the disturbance at Moorlands prison, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire, was that some inmates transferred from older jails could not cope with the better facilities at

what is the country's newest prison. About 70 prisoners rioted, badly damaging parts of the prison. The trouble began at 7.30pm on Sunday and it was almost 2am yesterday before staff reimposed order with the help of reinforcements.

Yesterday, Joe Pilling, director-general of the prison service, said that he was disappointed. "Staff are now coping with the aftermath of the disturbance," he said. "I share their disappointment at this behaviour and their determination that it will not knock us off course."

Moorlands, which opened in July and became fully operational three weeks ago, is next door to Lindholme, a category C prison where several hundred inmates rioted last week. A Home Office enquiry has started into that disturbance.

The Moorlands riot will be of particular concern to Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, as the prison was designed to deal with the tensions of holding men under 21, many of them on remand or awaiting sentence. Among those being held are men transferred from the remand section at Armley prison, Leeds, where conditions have been severely criticised after suicides by six teenagers.

When Moorlands was opened it was hailed as far superior to anything else in Britain. It is built in four blocks, each holding 155 prisoners. Every cell has sanitation and every wing has baths and showers. There are television lounges, games and sports facilities, piped music, a farm and lawns. Inmates wear personal clothing. Moorlands was holding 400

inmates when the riot began. A small number of inmates in cell block 3 had refused to be locked up for the night and the trouble rapidly spread to involve nearly 70 men, who barricaded their block with snooker and pool tables, doors and chairs.

More than 100 wardens with riot equipment were drafted in from other prisons. There was one casualty requiring hospital treatment, a prisoner with a neck injury.

Mel Moxon, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association, said: "I don't think some of these young inmates can handle the wonderful conditions here. They came from Armley, where they were kept in their cells for 23 hours a day. It's a much more relaxed regime here and some of them seem to have gone berserk."

When the prison began to receive its first inmates, Michael Sheldrake, the governor, said: "Our aim is to offer something positive, not just lock them up and hold them in suspended animation waiting for their next court appearance." He added that its success would also depend on the inmates. Yesterday Mr Sheldrake declined to speak.

Prisoners should be given realistic wages for prison work to provide them with an incentive and enable them to pay towards their upkeep, says a report published today by the Apex Trust, a charity that helps former prisoners (Stewart Tiedler writes).

The report suggests that prisoners could do work for commercial companies rather than government agencies. Bill Mather, chief executive of the trust, said prisoners did not want to remain idle.



Bear necessity: one of 5,000 bears at the British Teddy Bear Festival in Kensington, west London, yesterday

Scheme to pinpoint council big spenders

By DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government has devised a plan to end squabbles between county and district councils over which of them is responsible for creating high local tax bills.

A paper for the working party on implementing the new council tax suggests changing the grant system to make it easier for taxpayers to see which tier of local government is over-spending.

Under the poll tax, all government grant to local authorities outside London and the metropolitan areas was directed, with poll-tax and business-rate payments, into a fund run by district councils.

Counties were financed solely by a levy on that fund, receiving no direct grant from central government except for special payments to education authorities.

The government has already said that it thinks each tier of local government should set its own element of the council tax, although householders will receive only one bill for the total. In order to make the system even clearer, the paper, tabled by the environment department, proposes that county and district councils should receive separate grant payments from central government.

Each tier is already given a government estimate of what each council needs to spend. However, the present system makes it hard for taxpayers to see by how much each council exceeds its target.

By splitting the payment of central grant and business rates, which together account for more than 80 per cent of council income, ministers hope to remove any doubt about the performance of each tier.

There have been many instances of districts and counties blaming each other for high poll taxes. Earlier this year, Adur council in West Sussex, controlled by Liberal Democrats, blamed the county council for a £55 rise in its poll tax; the Tory-run county said it was spending £58 a head below its target. The new system would let taxpayers assess such claims.

Rottweiler muzzle call

A father whose son aged eight was savaged by a rottweiler at the weekend called yesterday for the dangerous dogs act to include the breed.

Terry Moseley, of Walsall, said he would campaign until the law which covers the muzzling and owning of four breeds was changed. "If the Home Office does not consider the rottweiler to be a dangerous dog they should see what has been done to my son."

His son Jason's right arm was broken in two places and severely lacerated. The dog, which Mr Moseley said he had twice reported to police as being loose on the street, has been destroyed.

Skipper returns

Jack Lammiman, aged 63, who sailed from Whitby to the uninhabited Arctic island of Jan Mayen in a twin-masted fishing boat which the Department of Transport said was unseaworthy, returned from his 24-day voyage yesterday. Mr Lammiman, whose crew of four included a vicar, could face a £5,000 fine or two years in jail and confiscation of his ship for defying the department's ruling. His 3,000-mile round trip commemorated the voyage of a Whitby whaling captain 200 years ago.

Enquiry delayed

The opening of a judicial enquiry into the Irish beef industry after allegations on British television was put back yesterday. A huge volume of evidence is still being processed by lawyers. The enquiry's chairman, Mr Justice Liam Hamilton, High Court President, said the hearing of oral witnesses would begin on September 30. The enquiry is to investigate alleged fraud and malpractice.

Proved at last: television is going to the dogs

By LOUISE HIDALGO

THE Scots sing to it, Londoners make love in front of it, millions rant at it and dogs occasionally watch it.

Television is the Briton's best friend and favourite leisure pursuit, but most people admit their attention is divided when viewing, according to an NOP survey published today and commissioned by those with a vested interest in how we spend our time, the Radio Times.

One in three does while he or she watches and almost half admit to viewing with one eye on a book or newspaper. A more active minority

claims to make love in front of the television, perhaps because more sets find their way into the bedroom rather than the programmes on offer are an incitement to lust. Inexplicably, however, the three million Britons who do indulge in love-making while the screen is on are most likely to be from London and the South-East, and least likely to live in Scotland.

The Scots compensate, however. According to the survey, almost half of the nation's television viewers sing along to their favourite jingle, with the Scots the most vocal among them. A fifth just talk to it. The small screen is

"the friend who is always there" for one in three of the people polled, with the number rising substantially among older viewers. But relations are sometimes strained. Although nobody actually admits to throwing things, a third shouted at the set on occasion.

As the television networks vie for viewers with their recently announced autumn schedules, they may be chastened to discover that, according to the survey, 20 million of their audience say they are watching less television this year than last (though three quarters admitted to being glued

to it during the Gulf crisis). In 1985, the average Briton spent 26 hours a week watching television while in 1991, according to another Radio Times survey, it was 17 hours. The only explanation given in the report for an increasingly downward trend is that viewers are possibly becoming more selective in their watching habits.

Indeed. But a new source of ratings could be at hand. Some eight and a half million people say their pets are watching more television than ever, with about half describing them as "active viewers".

British Association in Plymouth

Bias against industry threatens quality of life, scientists told

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

BRITAIN needs a fundamental change in its attitude towards industry and wealth creation, the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science told the annual meeting in Plymouth yesterday.

Sir Denis Rooke, an engineer and former chairman of British Gas, said that the "cultural bias against industry which has long pervaded Britain is not only outdated - it represents a positive danger to the quality of our future life."

Calling for a "deep cultural change" in attitudes, Sir Denis said that there was nothing second-class about creating the wealth needed to finance improvement in social provision. Yet other nations had consistently put greater emphasis on the elements necessary for success, which Sir Denis identified as intelligent direction of research and development, a good educational base, and proper funding of science.

Manufacturing was an essential element in wealth creation, which could not be completely replaced by the service sector, however strong that might be, Sir Denis said. In Britain, manufacturing had failed to sustain the 3 per cent growth rate achieved between 1950 and 1970. "Indeed, between 1979 and 1987 there was virtually no growth in UK manufacturing output while Japan's increased by 6 per cent," he said.

The problem did not lie in any failure to perform adequately in fundamental re-

search. "We should not allow ourselves to be side-tracked into equating our relative failure in innovation with inadequate funding of the science base," he said. "A huge improvement in industrial innovation could well take place using the fund of scientific knowledge already possessed. It is all a matter of determination and attitude."

Highlighting figures showing British industry's spending on research and development to be far less than that of most other developed countries, Sir Denis said that not only the US and Japan, but also The Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, West Germany and Switzerland did industrial research on a greater scale.

Lower interest rates would encourage companies to spend more, and some special tax-

ation measures might help, "but equally important would be a more enlightened attitude on the part of City managers who should positively encourage reinvestment in the longer-term development of the business over securing larger immediate dividends".

Large companies should have no great problems in finding adequate research. The problem was largely one of attitude and particularly of not cutting the research budget as soon as the bottom line became tight. Smaller companies often depended on bank borrowing, in which there was evidence that British companies had "a far worse deal" than rivals abroad. British banks appeared unwilling to lend for long periods, or to take risks in lending for innovation.

CAR COMPUTERS

No short cuts with new road guidance

By OUR SCIENCE EDITOR

A COMPUTER system for guiding cars through London's traffic will produce lower benefits than it might because it is designed with the individual user rather than the community in mind, a British Association meeting was told.

Tony May, of Leeds University, said that the Autoguide system, in which drivers are provided with route information through computers, could in theory produce savings in travel time of up to 10 per cent in cities. The benefits depended, however, on whether the system was operated simply to favour the few drivers capable of receiving the information, or to improve the whole urban environment by reducing congestion everywhere.

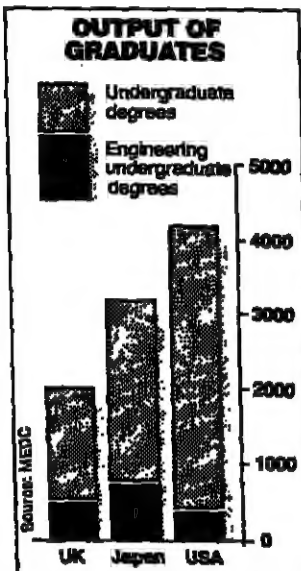
A pilot scheme set up in Berlin had been frozen since the city came under the control of an alliance of Social Democrats and Greens, he said, because it had been seen as helping a wealthy minority while leaving the rest unaffected. In fact, the improvements brought about by the Berlin system had been "quite

disappointing", he said, producing only a 1 per cent reduction in travel times for the 700 cars equipped to receive it.

Greater benefits would come if more cars were involved, Professor May said, because then the amount of information about travel conditions fed in from each vehicle would be increased. Simulations at Leeds had shown that savings in travel times of up to 10 per cent might be possible, worth as much as £1 billion a year in Britain.

Within two years the London Autoguide system is expected to be installed, providing information by sound and screen signal to vehicles with receivers. However, Professor May foresaw a potential conflict between the needs of those subscribing to the system, and the community as a whole.

The greatest benefits would come if the system were operated to reduce congestion for all vehicles, but this might mean a slightly worse service for subscribers.



First-class fossil: a skeletal giant inspected by Stuart Baldwin, a writer on dinosaur stamps, at the meeting in Plymouth, where the species was named 150 years ago

ADDICTION

Concern over drugs 'hides bigger killers'



Edwards: higher taxes on alcohol and tobacco needed

MYTHS about the dangers of drug addiction overshadow the much bigger perils of alcohol abuse and smoking, it was claimed yesterday (Thomson Prentice writes).

More than a million people in Britain drink too much, and up to 150,000 a year are killed by cigarettes, said Griffith Edwards, head of addiction research at the Institute of Psychiatry in London.

Professor Edwards was speaking at a Ciba Foundation debate in Plymouth on drug addiction. He said that while illicit drugs such as heroin could cause devastation and were a real public health concern, too much attention was paid to them at the expense of action on cigarettes and alcohol.

"Only by the most wilful mythologising can we main-

tain the myth that the dominant problem we are encountering with drugs results from illicit substances," he said.

"The preface that addiction is only the needle and the syringe, the deviant young, the black market, and nothing at all to do with good citizens like ourselves is a myth that should carry a health warning."

He called for a government ban on cigarette advertising, and higher taxes on tobacco and alcohol. Describing a glossy magazine advertisement for cigarettes, he said: "A similar attempt to glamourise heroin or cocaine would be no more nor less obscene, but would probably render the publisher liable to a criminal prosecution."

Professor Edwards also attacked what he described as

the myth that addiction was an enslavement, "a compact signed with the devil as the due and just price of illicit pleasure".

Recovery from addiction could be a daunting undertaking, but it was possible, although claims for a unique cure were bogus, he said. "The best medicine is optimism, and the self-perpetuating myth of addiction as inescapable enslavement is false. There is ample evidence that people in large numbers recover from all varieties of substance dependence."

The final myth, he said, was that there were absolute policy solutions, either that drug problems could be eliminated by absolute repression or by making currently prohibited drugs freely available.

America's demand for electricity threatens to wipe out all gains made by European plans to cut levels of carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming, the Association for the Conservation of Energy said yesterday.

According to a US government report, *Annual Outlook for US Coal 1991*, America will be burning 1,244 million tonnes of coal a year by 2010, producing a 39 per cent increase in the present carbon dioxide emissions.

The increase is needed to meet a forecast 46 per cent growth in demand for electricity, the report says. Andrew Warren, the association's director, said: "These forecasts are quite horrendous. They infer a blind lack of awareness of the urgency with which we need to reduce the amount of energy consumed, in order to halt global warming."

Aircraft emissions blamed

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

HIGH-altitude exhaust emissions from cruising airliners may be adding substantially to global warming, yet the problem is being largely ignored, the World Wide Fund for Nature said yesterday.

The fund said its research indicated that atmospheric aircraft pollution might increase by up to 40 per cent the rate of warming predicted by UN scientists. They expect a rise in global mean temperature of one degree centigrade by the year 2025, if economies continue on their present paths.

Fund campaigners called for the control of aircraft pollution to be brought into international negotiations on limiting climate change. They also suggested measures to limit total engine emissions, including better use of aircraft, technological improvements, and reduction in demand for air travel by increased use of rail and telecommunications.

"There is a hidden pollution above the clouds," Adam Markham, a fund campaigner, said at a launch of a review of the research. "This report is not anti-aircraft and we are not saying there is no role for aircraft in modern society but their pollution impact has been ignored for many years."

The fund says that the most dangerous exhaust pollutants from aero-engines are oxides of nitrogen, collectively known as NOx, which produce ozone gas when injected into the atmosphere. Ozone is beneficial in the ozone layer, high in the stratosphere, protecting the earth from the sun's ultra-violet rays, but at the altitudes of airliners commonly used as their cruising height, between 35,000 and 45,000 feet, it acts as its most potent as a "greenhouse gas", reflecting back the earth's own heat.

Labour proposes economic cure

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR leaders will unveil an emergency economic programme for ending the recession at a meeting this week of senior shadow cabinet figures called by Neil Kinnock.

The package will be announced in Edinburgh on Friday after Mr Kinnock has conferred with John Smith, the shadow chancellor, Gordon Brown, the trade and industry spokesman, and other members of his economic team.

The move is intended to counter criticism that the Opposition lacks an immediate and distinctive remedy to deal with problems of falling output and investment and sharply rising unemployment in the British economy.

The announcement will herald five weeks of campaigning by Mr Kinnock and his colleagues up to the party conferences aimed at persuading the electorate that a Labour government would have a quick and effective formula for righting the economy.

Their efforts will be aimed mainly at audiences of business leaders and will be backed up by party political broadcasts. Although Mr Kinnock will attend a dinner at next week's TUC conference in Glasgow, he has

decided to pass up the opportunity of speaking from the platform. Conservatives are likely to argue that the Labour leader has decided to keep a low profile for fear of reminding voters of his politically unpopular links with the unions.

The action programme is intended to supplement Labour's longer-term prescription for economic recovery, which concentrates on improving training, infrastructure, education and manufacturing investment.

Some of its key elements are expected to be an immediate cut in interest rates, emergency unemployment and training programmes, tax

breaks for industry to revive investment and speed the introduction of new technology, measures to kick-start the construction industry and moves to help small firms by encouraging more sympathetic treatment by the banks and by enabling them to delay payment of bills.

Senior party sources indicated yesterday that Mr Kinnock and his colleagues are pleased to be ending the summer with a consistent five-point lead in the opinion polls. They said that the holiday period normally sees a recovery in the government's standing because of the relative invisibility of the Opposition. However, Mr Kinnock

was said to recognise that on the vital issue of the economy, where the Conservatives continue to enjoy a poll lead, Labour has ground to make up.

He believes that voters have become disillusioned about the chances of any party finding a swift answer to seemingly intractable economic problems and he is determined to give them a clear alternative.

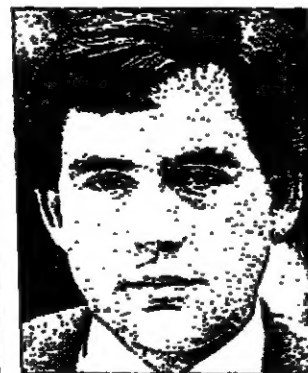
He will also accuse the government of having no short-term answers to Britain's difficulties beyond occasional half-point cuts in interest rates in the hope that activity will pick up in time for an election next year.

Mr Brown, speaking on the eve of publication of a report from the British Chambers of Commerce which is expected to highlight growing levels of business failures, said that Labour's figures showed a 60 per cent rise in company closures in the last year.

"British industry has suffered a long summer of closures, bankruptcies and redundancies, which now demand an end to the do-nothing complacency that is government economic policy. Labour will this week call for measures to get Britain moving again," he said.



Kinnock: Labour must offer clear alternative



Brown: call for an end to do-nothing complacency

Book pokes fun at church fondness for strange tongues

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A DICTIONARY that aims to explain the "secret lingo and arcane jargon" of the church is to be published this week.

The three authors of *The Church English Dictionary*, a vicar, a church warden and a radio producer, say that going to church in England is too often like visiting a foreign country.

The book, a light-hearted attempt to explain the "alpha to omega of churchspeak", is dedi-

cated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, and was launched yesterday at the Greenbelt Arts Festival at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

In the foreword, *Spechen sie Church*, the authors say: "Although 2,000 years of church history has left us with a rich and wonderful heritage of church words, they might be even more rich and even more wonderful if we knew what a few of them meant."

They define canon law as the law that governs the chaos that is the Church of England; baptism is a service where babies are in-

troduced to a doctrinal dispute that will mark their eternal stay in the church, if they stay; contemplation is a spiritual gift like meditation, practised during sermons.

Calvinists and Levites are defined as those who believe in designer jeans, and a dog collar is described as a "wall worn around the neck by clergy to separate them from everyone else, originally god collar but wearers couldn't live up to it".

The Epistle is a weapon "to put yourself out of your misery during an especially boring service". A volunteer is somebody else and a

coffin is the final solution to getting out of church.

Martin Rowe, warden of St Luke's, Holloway, north London, the church to which all profits of the first edition will be donated, said: "Church leaders talk, with their 'decades of evangelism', about reaching out to non-church people with a message of hope and salvation, but they talk in gobbledygook and ecclesiastical jargon. People remain deaf to the message because they do not speak the same language."

"If there is a serious message in this book, it is that people who run

churches do not think seriously enough about the way they are communicating their apparent message of good news to the rest of the world."

The dictionary, which is published in a red, blue and green cover that mimics the *Oxford Mini-dictionary*, is a sequel to the *Survivors' Guide to the Church* and *101 Things to Do During a Dull Sermon*.

The Church English Dictionary, by Martin Rowe, Adrian Reith and Simon Parks, with cartoons by Nick Newman (Moxarth, £3.99)

POPULATION

Earth sliding into anarchy, Tickell says

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE population explosion and the effects of global warming will bring civilisation to the brink of collapse, Sir Crispin Tickell, the former British representative to the United Nations, said yesterday. Sir Crispin, warden of Green College, Oxford, called for international action to curb population growth and to promote radical policies on energy, industry and conservation.

In a public lecture, he said that climate changes, population increases and environmental degradation would have disastrous results in the next few decades.

A rise in the global temperature due to the greenhouse effect could cause viruses, bacteria and insects to multiply, leading to the emergence of new diseases and the spread of established killers such as yellow fever, cholera, malaria and tuberculosis, he said.

Rising sea levels would lead to flooding of low-lying, densely populated areas of the world, adding to the already substantial number of refugees, at present 25 million worldwide. The world population, now 5.3 billion, was expected to reach eight billion by 2025.

The prospects generally were bleak, Sir Crispin said. "A combination of unfavourable circumstances could all too easily lead to the classic

symptoms of disruption within and between societies," he said. "Conflict, famine, disease and breakdown are not uncommon in history and could creep up on us as they have crept on others, lurching from crisis to crisis until they become unmanageable."

Governments should act to mitigate some of the effects. "We need to support international organisations seeking to limit human population increase," Sir Crispin said. "We need to investigate different sources of energy, increase efficiency, improve conservation and develop alternative sources."

"We need to promote reforestation, and introduce new agricultural methods and cleaner industrial production methods to manage a world richer in carbon dioxide. We need to respect biodiversity as part of the earth's natural capital, and regularly remind ourselves of our extreme dependence on other organisms."

Sir Crispin added: "Ultimately, we are as subject to biological restraints as any other animal species. But unlike them we can consciously shape our future. If we fail to do so, there will be no one to blame but ourselves."

America's demand for electricity threatens to wipe out all gains made by European plans to cut levels of carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming, the Association for the Conservation of Energy said yesterday. According to a US government report, *Annual Outlook for US Coal 1991*, America will be burning 1,244 million tonnes of coal a year by 2010, producing a 39 per cent increase in the present carbon dioxide emissions.

The increase is needed to meet a forecast 46 per cent growth in demand for electricity, the report says. Andrew Warren, the association's director, said: "These forecasts are quite horrendous. They infer a blind lack of awareness of the urgency with which we need to reduce the amount of energy consumed, in order to halt global warming."

In Europe, Germany is leading the way in preparing for a 30 per cent reduction in CO₂ levels, which the rest of the European Community should be following. However, were the Americans to get away with such appalling profligacy, it would negate all the savings we in Europe make."

Programme declared unfair to BT

British Telecom was treated unfairly in a Channel 4 television consumer programme by not being given a chance to answer charges that it was making excessive profits, the Broadcasting Complaints Commission says today.

Check Out said that BT had "a nice little earner in private monopoly" and called its bills "exorbitant". This would have given a "false impression" that BT was making excessive profit from new charges, although the average customer would in fact get lower bills, the commission said. It rejected an argument by Diverse Productions that it used BT only as a reference point for discussion of telecommunications alternatives.

Robbery charge

Irish police hunting the killers of a German tourist charged two men, Richard McDonagh, aged 41, and Paul McDonagh, aged 24, both of Dublin, with attacking and robbing his companion, Georg Plappert, aged 26, was beaten to death in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on August 15.

Claim dropped

Police have ended an abduction enquiry after a woman of 28 withdrew a claim that she had been held captive for 24 hours after being kidnapped at Reading, Berkshire, in her £25,000 BMW, later found burnt out. Police said: "We are now looking into other matters."

Paisley post

James Cassells Kyle Paisley, aged 24, a son of the Rev Ian Paisley, will tomorrow be ordained into the Free Presbyterian Church founded by his father. His first parish will be at Oulton Broad, Suffolk.

Sweet perk

Three hundred people are being recruited by Thorntons, of Belper, Derbyshire, to pack chocolates in boxes for Christmas. Recruits may eat as many chocolates as they wish.

Yugoslav army kills dozens in assault on Croatian town

FROM TIM JUDAH IN VINKOVCI, CROATIA

DOZENS of people were reported killed when the Yugoslav army cut off the town of Vukovar in eastern Croatia yesterday and pounded trapped Croatian militiamen with air, tank and mortar bombardments.

Columns of black smoke rose over the nearby town of Vukovar as Croatian forces set tyres ablaze to confuse pilots from the Yugoslav air force who swooped low over the area. The battle for Vukovar, a town of 50,000 people, was the most intense since Croatia's declaration of independence two months ago set off undeclared civil war.

"Vukovar has been exposed to all-out attack," said the

mayor of Vukovar, Tihomir Zoljak. "The terrorists (Serb guerrillas) and the army backing them have suffered heavy casualties."

Communication with the besieged town was almost impossible except by radio — all roads were cut and controlled by snipers. According to Milan Brezak, Croatia's deputy minister of the interior, nine Yugoslav tanks had been knocked out in the fighting, but it was impossible to confirm this.

It was unclear how the battle had begun, but Mr Brezak claimed that the town had been attacked by the Yugoslav army and that cannon, tanks and warplanes

were being used to pound it. Vukovar, 75 miles northwest of Belgrade, lies on the Danube and Mr Brezak alleged that army artillery on the Serbian side of the river was being used.

As reports of violence came in from several points across Croatia, including the Adriatic coast, it was clear that yesterday ranked as one of the worst days yet in the current fighting. Four people were reported by Zagreb radio to have died in clashes in the eastern Croatian capital of Osijek.

The Yugoslav military has always claimed that it never opens fire first and is not backing rebel Serb militias, as is claimed by the Croatian authorities and now widely believed by Western diplomats in Belgrade. Last week Irfan Ajanovic, a spokesman of the Yugoslav government's ceasefire commission, recounted how he had seen Serb militiamen dressed in army uniforms and had been driven around by them in an army vehicle. Yesterday Mr Ajanovic resigned.

From the top floor of Vukovar's hotel smoke could be seen pouring into the air from several points in the Serb village of Mirkovci. A Croatian television camera crew said that they thought Mirkovci had been hit by mortar fire, but Ivo Bajic, a national guardsman distributing tyres around the town to set on fire, said that the smoke from Mirkovci was also from tyres which had been set alight.

Along the road leading to the final barricade and tank traps before Mirkovci, earth scattered by the side of the road indicated fresh mortar strikes. Less than 500 yards from the Mirkovci army and Serbian militia positions, Ivanka Petricevic, aged 60, picked up shrapnel from her backyard, the remains of an overnight hit on her neighbour's pigsty. "We are the only ones left in the street," said Mrs Petricevic. "Where should we go?"

● Rome: Italy indicated that it would recognise Slovenia and Croatia if the Yugoslav government did not try to halt the fighting in Croatia. (AP)

Bonn takes firm line on conflict

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN BERLIN

GERMANY and Austria will proceed with recognition of the breakaway Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia if attacks by Serb irregular forces and the Yugoslav federal army continue in Croatia, it was announced yesterday.

In their strongest statement yet on the conflict, the two countries have told Belgrade that Serbia and the army are acting as aggressors in Croatia and made clear that they expect the federal government to make the next move towards calming the situation.

The German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, called in Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bonn, Boris Fric, at the weekend to tell him of the ultimatum and passed on a request from the German government that the army should withdraw its troops in Croatia forthwith. "The military action against Croatia contravenes the principle that Yugoslavia's internal borders should not be changed by one side or by violent means," Herr Gen-

acher said. "It endangers the urgently necessary continuation of negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia."

He called on the government to restore control over Serbia's irregular forces and said that otherwise Germany would "seriously consider" speedy recognition and recommendation to the European Community that it should do the same. Relations between Bonn and Belgrade are now at their lowest ebb. Belgrade has accused Germany of encouraging secession to expand its influence in the Balkans.

In Vienna, Andreas Kohl, a member of the Austrian government's foreign policy committee, indicated that Austria would follow Germany's lead if there was no sign of a backing-off by federal troops in Croatia. "The time is now mature for recognition," Herr Kohl said.

● Rome: Italy indicated that it would recognise Slovenia and Croatia if the Yugoslav government did not try to halt the fighting in Croatia. (AP)



Desperate defence: a Croatian national guardsman takes aim from his position as Yugoslav tanks attack Vukovar. The defenders claim nine tanks destroyed

Thousands flee to tent city

FROM ERNEST BECK IN UDVAR ON THE HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER

THE silence surrounding this remote border post is broken from time to time by bursts of automatic gunfire and the screech of low-flying Yugoslav air force jets on a bombing run. For thousands fleeing the fighting in Croatia, these are the last sounds they hear of a war which has driven them from their homes.

Frightened and bewildered, more than 10,000 have arrived here at the frontier which, until last week, was under Croatian control. Today the Yugoslav flag, with its bright red star, is back and the guards are in fresh camouflage uniforms of the Serbian militia. Not far away in a small village, a grim tent city has been erected. The tension is palpable.

"The people are afraid because they think the guns might be aimed at us and the border is so close," says the Hungarian official in charge of the camp. They have reached the camp by car, tractor, bicycle and on foot, many with nothing more than the clothes on their backs after their villages had come under attack.

An elderly woman washing clothes said all was peaceful in her village until last week when the bombs started falling. Her house and garden were destroyed so she salvaged what she could, left her family behind, and headed for Hungary, hitching a ride with a lorry driver. Now she

lives in a crowded tent with ten strangers, waiting for news. Other women gather round as she tells of her escape, and how she fled the battle-scarred village.

Hugging her as she weeps, they scream insults at the Chechaks who, they say, are to blame for the atrocities. "They are worms, these Serbs," she says, wiping away tears. "What they do is terrible."

Her friends nod in agreement.

But when asked how life was before the war, she quickly says that "everyone lived together in peace".

The camp is quiet, as older women cook, teenagers play basketball and a few young men stand around listening to Croatian radio. They are treated well, they say, receiving food and clothing and promises of a Croat-language school if there is no sign of peace soon.

The main opposition refused to join Mr Razanamasy's government, which aims to draft a democratic constitution and organise general elections within a year.

Mr Razanamasy acknowledged the difficulties facing his team when he presented it to the diplomatic corps and the media in the grounds of his offices overlooking the capital, Antananarivo. Addressing his ministers, he said: "To assume government office in this time of conflict appears more like a suicide mission than a political triumph. Agreeing to join me is therefore more of a sacrifice than an honour. You can expect no recognition, and perhaps no satisfaction, other than having responded to a call of duty."

Mr Razanamasy, a politically neutral civil administrator, urged his cabinet to stand firm in the face of criticism and called for public support. He appealed to the opposition to abandon rigid positions which he said threatened the country's transition to multiparty democracy.

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The precision wardrobe

CHRISTOPHER MOORE



Lucille Lewin, right, with a model wearing Whistles' clutch coat, hat, pink body and panelled skirt

gings or a short cable cashmere skirt. Her colours this season are honey, camel, and charcoal grey which then mix with ivory white or grey satin as well as black velvet. One favourite design is an organza shirt with full poet's sleeves and a dramatic collar. The shirt simply wraps at the waist and ties with a huge bow.

Miss Wakeley knows that her customers prefer to go out to dinner in a pair of white satin trousers and a cashmere sweater, dressed up with jewels, rather than invest in yet another formal dress. Clients come by appointment to her studio, where they can find clothes off the peg as well as working out the essentials of their wardrobes with the designer and her workroom staff. Prices run from £150 for a skirt and £230 for a silk dress. A gold Guipure lace strapless dress costs £560, and the full shot taffeta overskirt with which it is

worn here is an additional £580. Amanda Wakeley may be contacted at 33 Field Road, SW10. Her clothes also sell at Lucienne Phillips, SW1 and at Pollyanna in Barnsley, Yorkshire.

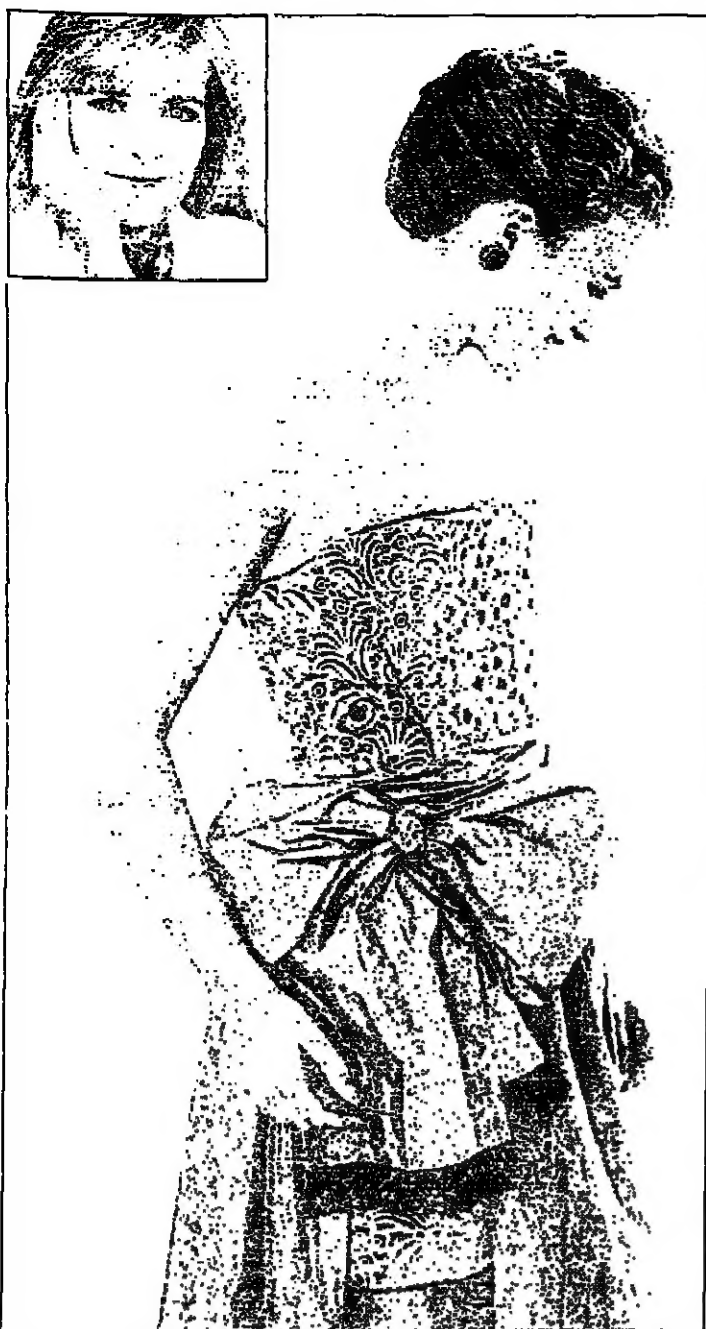
With nine Whistles shops (six in London, others in Richmond-on-Thames, Glasgow, Oxford and with a Manchester branch opening next month) Lucille Lewin does not meet all her customers. She relies on feedback from her sales teams, who are drilled to observe. Whistles own-label collections are hammered out in an airy design studio housed in a Victorian school in Marylebone.

"Everything is done by committee," Ms Lewin says. "I go through my own wardrobe and work out what is missing. Customers expect a consistency from one season to the next. I restrict the colour choice to a few each season, so it is hard for the customer to go badly astray." She keeps her colour palette in mind when buying the fashionable looks

of the season from other designers.

"I always make sure we have the best shape in collarless jacket, the best sharp suit to dress up for night, the right shapes in tops to put underneath," she says. The hats, gloves and tights a customer might need are also available.

Whistles' prices seem reasonable for the quality of cloth and cut supplied. The pink wool clutch coat shown here, with waterfall collar, costs £195. The vertically banded skirt in a mix of colours, £90, has a choice of tops and bodices in different shades to match. The coral turtle-neck cotton/Lycra body, photographed here, costs £45. A cashmere jacket in sugar pink has a scarlet satin lining and costs £165. A long-line gabardine jacket is £155. Customers come back asking for certain Whistles basics from nine or ten seasons back and these, like the famous Whistles high-waisted Lycra double skirt and a particularly popular wrapover top, are revived in new colours each season.



Mix and match: Amanda Wakeley's gold Guipure lace dress worn with a shot taffeta overskirt and, inset, the designer

The recession has given fashion designers as well as customers pause for thought. The conclusion reached by many smart shoppers, and their suppliers, is to trade up in quality and style while keeping costs down.

What sounds like a paradox simply means that when every penny counts, a suit or a dress must be designed to give value. When shoppers stop shopping they are tempted to spend again by quality, not quantity. They are looking for value rather than clothes that are simply cheap. Whether the price is £60 or £600, a jacket must be designed to work.

At a time when the large stores are reporting sale figures that are severely down, business seems to be booming for the designers who build up a close rapport with their customer. They listen. They observe how a woman picks the pieces that make up a workable wardrobe. They have a clear idea of what she needs. None of them need languish at a drawing board hoping for inspiration to strike. One collection develops rationally from another. The next set of clothes will work with and stretch the usefulness of those bought the season before.

The prices are not cheap, since these are clothes of quality. Some are made to measure. They are designed to work hard to justify their high price. They must be versatile enough to be worn and re-worn in different ways.

Tomasz Starzewski has a sufficiently strong following among affluent Londoners in their thirties to be opening a double-fronted fashion house in Belgrave. When the doors open at 15-17 Pont Street, SW1 at the end of this week, customers will turn left to flip through the off-the-peg clothes in the boutique, or right to be measured up in the couture salon. Mr Starzewski will come down

from his studio upstairs to advise customers and conduct fittings.

His signature style is a horizontally-tucked short or long evening dress, with pretty off-the-shoulder neckline. He is probably best-known for the honey-coloured silk wedding dress that he designed for the Princess of Wales's sister-in-law, Victoria Althorp. His fur-trimmed medieval style was dictated by her passion for old clothes - a perfect example of designer/customer rapport. He is aware that even his clients who are happy to pay high prices for clothes that are fun and young (the twinkly tweed suit, shown here, is £750) are in an economical mood. The one jacket (£570) will be worn over a matching tweed dress or a contrast skirt. A long evening dress is improvised by pairing a bustier to a skirt, worn with a jacket or not, which in turn will go with a short skirt to make an evening suit. His horizontally-tucked short skirts in multi-coloured satin can be worn with a variety of jackets, some with multi-coloured lapels and cuffs.

Amanda Wakeley's clients are learning to put into practice her own disciplined ideas of dress. Her clothes are luxurious but simple. Each piece is planned to interact with other pieces to build up several versatile outfits out of a few tops and bottom halves.

"I hate having lots of clothes. I much prefer a few good things," she says. A former model, Miss Wakeley has made her own clothes since the age of 10 and is a stickler for getting things right. "I try and make the most of little details without cluttering up the design," she says. A long strapless dress has the option of a wide white satin stole that can be wrapped around the shoulders like a stand-up collar, or worn as a cape. A suede jacket, fastened with a fat, silk drawstring cord, can be paired with matching suede leg-



Fun and young: Tomasz Starzewski's twinkly tweed dress and jacket with fake fur cuffs and, inset, the designer

A classic in the nib of time

How a pen that is too elevated to be called a pen inspired a photography exhibition

There is only one pen that could possibly be accorded the accolade of having devoted to it a lavish exhibition of photographs by international names such as Lord Lichfield and Eamonn McCabe: the Montblanc Meisterstück, what else?

The fat, black and shiny pen (or, as the company prefers, "writing instrument") is just about as famous, revered and lusted after as a personal possession can be - and although withdrawing from one's inside pocket the monster 149 model (the most bulbous and desirable) may not be subtle, the object's aura ensures that it gets noticed every single time.

Nor does familiarity dull its impact, for like Rolls-Royce's "Spirit of

and, despite the fact that experts now put its height at something different, every 14 or 18 carat gold and platinum inscribed nib still bears the engraving 4810.

By 1948 - when the definitive Meisterstück was created - the pen was virtually unstoppable. The great breakthrough in Britain came in the 1980s (when anything was embraced so long as it was black and pricey), though true aficionados were at pains to tell you that they had owned their Meisterstück for decades.

Montblanc found itself at the forefront of a world suddenly

Owners of early models did complain of the odd inky finger



A certain cachet: pre-war Montblanc publicity

Ecstasy" mascot, the Montblanc maintains the air of effortless supremacy - with the added undertow of German mechanics.

This underlines that there is a serious piece of equipment - despite looks that could render it not out of place in the white-gloved fist of Mickey Mouse (apparently one of the few international names not to have endorsed it). In the eyes of the cognoscenti, the Meisterstück is a classic, a star. But how on earth could this have happened to a pen? Even a pen that is now too exalted to be called a pen?

The Meisterstück evolved from a fairly basic fountain pen made by the Simplo Filler Pen Company, set up in Hamburg in 1908. The inaugural product was christened the "Rouge Et Noir" (black barrel, red cap) and purchasers were warned to carry it "with the nib pointed upward". It was soon decided that more status for the company was required (someone having declared that the red cap was vulgar, and white was substituted). The company name was changed to Montblanc. Stories of how this name was hit upon vary, though the assumption seems to have been that because Mont Blanc was the highest mountain in Europe, any pen bearing its name would be perceived as the peak of perfection. The fact that the mountain, in common with the pen, was dark and white-capped also came into it. The digits "4810" (Mont Blanc's height in metres) were engraved on the nib

JOSEPH CONNOLLY
The Montblanc "Meisterstück in Focus - The Art of Photography" print collection will be on show from September 2 to 28 at L'Escargot, 48 Greek Street, London W1, and from October 4 to November 4 at The Warehouse, 61 Glassford Street, Glasgow G1.

Some of Japan's earliest attempts to attract Western buyers go on display in Glasgow tomorrow

From arts to industry

SCOTTISH engineering in exchange for the first Japanese design aimed at the West seems, in the context of the 1860s and 1870s, a fair swap.

During the second half of the 19th century Japan decided to step out of the middle ages, determined to match the rest of the world in trade and manufacture. However, it needed an income to pay for industrial imports, and Glasgow was one of its first marketplaces. In 1878 the city was given a permanent collection of more than 1,000 samples of what Japan thought the West might want to buy. The gift, representing every aspect of contemporary Japanese applied art and design, came in 31 cases and consisted of wood and lacquerware, ceramics, musical instruments, fabrics, fashion accessories and paper. The Scots also got Japan's first, often bizarre attempts at mimicking Victorian taste. These pieces were not anthropological curiosities, but sales samples. The gift was never seen as a whole, although items were displayed occasionally in the Corporation Galleries (now reopened as the McLellan Galleries).

Tomorrow an exhibition of the gift, reduced by half because the more ephemeral items were not properly stored, opens at Glasgow's Kelvingrove art gallery and museum as part of the Japan Festival, showing it for the first time as the eclectic group it was. The collection was a small token compared with the gift the Scots gave to the Japanese: a shipbuilding industry and the first flexing of the industrial muscle to come. In 1864, five years before Japan's "opening" to the West, when shipbuilding was banned by the shoguns, Thomas Glover, a merchant with Jardine Matheson and Company, helped smuggle five young men from the southern Choshu province to Britain to be educated. The company, based in Dumfries, had trading links with China and was trying to make a breakthrough in Japan through contacts with anti-shogun dissidents.

After three years at University College, London, one of the five

Yamato Yozo, was apprenticed to Robert Napier and Son, the Clyde-side shipbuilder. He went home in 1868 to take charge of the Yokohama shipyard in Tokyo, and two years later established Japan's ministry of civil works. Japanese shipbuilding developed so well that in 1905 its warships stunned the world by defeating the Imperial Russian Baltic fleet at Tsushima.

Glasgow and Japan became firmly tied. Clyde-side shipbuilders

built merchant vessels for Tokyo and trained Japanese apprentices. In 1878 a Glasgowian, Robert Smith, was appointed the first professor of engineering at Tokyo university. Smith wanted examples of modern industrial manufacture as teaching aids, and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce organised items from 20 Scottish companies, illustrating processes ranging from the manufacture of pig iron to sugar refining.

The modern Glasgow exhibi-

tion is costing the museum almost nothing. Another Japanese shipbuilding apprentice in the 1860s was Yataro Iwasaki, who began his own shipbuilding company in 1870. He chose three diamond-shaped water chestnut leaves as his logo, and named his company after it: Mitsubishi. The company, which today makes everything from cars to television sets and has three factories in Scotland, is sponsoring the exhibition for £25,000.

SIMON TAIT

Art for Industry: The Glasgow-Japan exchange of 1878 is at Kelvingrove art gallery and museum, Glasgow, from tomorrow to January 5



Knick-knacks for technology: a 19th century Japanese tea service, aimed at Western customers

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THEATRE

Nunn shall sleep, but not yet

Trevor Nunn, who is reopening *The Other Place*, Stratford, with *Measure for Measure* and *The Blue Angel* for the Royal Shakespeare Company, tells Benedict Nightingale that he is exhausted but exhilarated

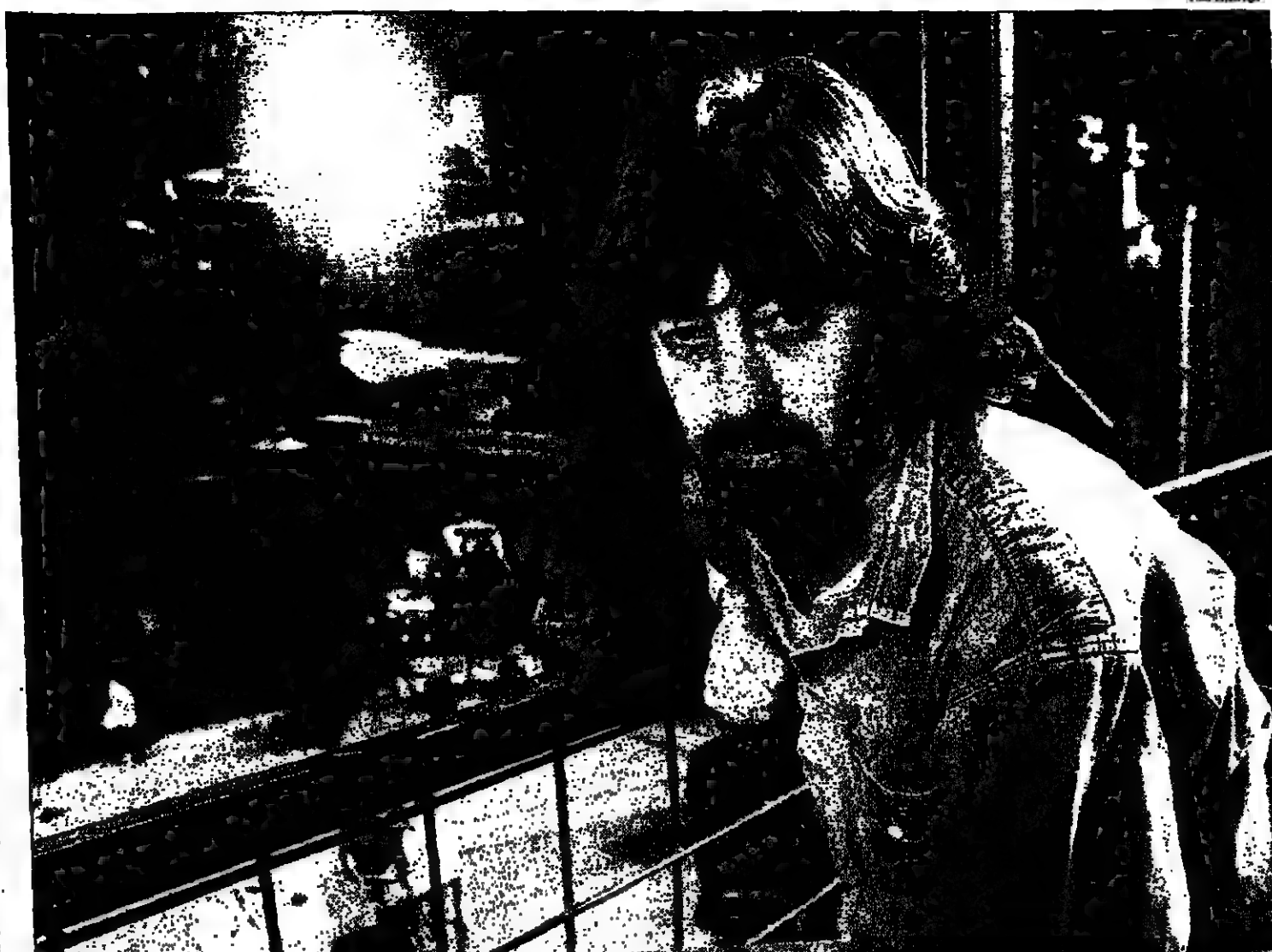
Trevor Nunn is the most balanced of people. He is as likely to make a rash or unqualified assertion as President Bush is to moon at a White House press conference. Yet professionally he has become a man of extremes. What, after all, have been his most successful productions in the past decade or so? *Les Misérables* and *Cats* for big stages, *Othello* and *Macbeth* for tiny ones. It is as if he has been building the pyramids with his right hand and scrying messages on cherry stones with his left.

Pharoah is in a minimalist mood these days. He would, he says, love to direct another massive musical if a good one surfaced; but what mainly interests him is demonstrating how well the great dramatists, Shakespeare in particular, respond to being performed in spaces where actor and audience can reach out and touch. That is why he staged his Thatcher-era *Timon of Athens* in the Young Vic last spring. That is also why one of the two productions with which he is launching the rebuilt Other Place is *Measure for Measure*.

This opens on September 18, three weeks after Pim Gien's adaptation of Heinrich Mann's *Blue Angel*, whose first night is this Thursday. Nunn has been rehearsing one of them each morning and the other each afternoon; and, when we met, he was feeling the strain. Fifteen years ago he could stage *Levi* and *The Revenger's Tragedy* simultaneously; but 15 years ago he was a fit 36. "It's tough and I'm knackered," he says, "but how could I refuse when I was asked to reopen the theatre? There are logical reasons for it. Sentimental ones, too."

Back in 1974 it was Nunn, then the RSC's chief executive, who decided to cram 200-odd seats in an old shed and call it The Other Place. He appointed his friend and colleague, the late Buzz Goodbody, to be its first director; he staged memorable productions there himself, among them Jonson's *Alchemist* and Chekhov's *Three Sisters*, as well as the *Macbeth* and the *Othello* in which Ian McKellen so intimately displayed his understanding of evil; and he pioneered the tours the RSC still makes to sports centres, church halls and other ad hoc theatres around the country. Both *The Blue Angel* and *Measure for Measure* are rather dauntingly scheduled to visit some 16 towns and villages after their Stratford run: another good reason for bringing back Nunn.

Gien's play was also an obvious



Pharoah in minimalist mood: Trevor Nunn at The Other Place, Stratford upon Avon, with the set for *The Blue Angel* in the background

choice for the new Other Place, partly because that was where her *Queen Christina* and *Plaf* were first performed, partly because it has strong thematic connections with *Measure for Measure*. The protagonist, a professor as strict and stung as Shakespeare's Angelo, is also morally ruined by an unsuitable passion.

Both plays show what happens when long-suppressed sexual feelings are unleashed," says Nunn, "though there is of course a big difference in the women involved. Isabella is actually going into a nunnery to avoid coping with sex. Lola is a tramp, a near-prostitute and has been using sex to survive since she was 15."

The Blue Angel is, as it happens, the first new play Nunn has directed for more years than he can remember. That is, he says, pure accident. "But I must confess to feeling an unease with the radical naivety of a lot of political drama. It's also rather different working with a writer who can't answer back because he's dead, and one who may have to hammer out draft after draft with you. I need to feel very strongly in favour of a new play if I'm to do it."

In any case, *Measure for Measure* strikes him as a new play itself. "So many contemporary issues are there. Think of the Guildford Four or the Birmingham Six. An eminent judge can argue that it doesn't matter if innocent individuals suffer as long as the idea of the law is upheld and

kept pure. Well, the distinction between law and justice is on every page of *Measure for Measure*.

"Or think of the immediate scepticism that greets Isabella when she accuses Angelo in the last scene. You can't open a newspaper without it being asked whether the victim of a rape can be believed when she says she did nothing to encourage it. And then of course there's the whole issue of the permissive society. It is extraordinary that Shakespeare should actually use the word 'permissive'. But so many of the words and ideas jump out of the text and hit you. You think, 'I do not believe that

that its blend of intricate argument and dense verse is ideally suited to an intimate theatre. Almost certainly, the play was first staged in James I's court, before a sophisticated audience of only a few hundred. 'I don't think Shakespeare wrote a play and said to the management, put it where you can. I think at that time he was moving away from bear-gardens converted into theatres, with orange-sellers and prostitutes playing their trade, and towards smaller spaces and candlelit performances. And that was great, because it meant more silliness, more concentration, more spectators willing to use their minds.' Indeed, working in the old Other Place convinced Nunn that tradition, not logic, explains why Shakespeare is even today

'The audience can hear them breathing and believes it can hear them thinking'

regarded as a sort of literary Bar-nun. "We've become accustomed to the idea of his being performed in 19th century playhouses before audiences so large the actor has to declaim. But does the use of highly poetic language imply that the plays are rhetorical exercises? I don't think so. I believe many more plays than we think are actually damaged by the idea that there is a rhetorical music to them rather than a dialectic precision.

"In *The Other Place*, no projection is required. The actors are in the same situation as in a television studio or before a film camera. The audience can hear them breathing and believes it can hear them

this play was written in 1605." Tiredness notwithstanding, Nunn warns quickly to his theme: "The play tells us that it is what's under the surface that is significant. The leading character even carries on a kind of scientific inquiry into what's happening inside certain people. Hundreds of years ahead of any formulation of psychology, Shakespeare is interested in phobias, neuroses, hysterics, repressions, obsessions. He all but expresses it in Freudian terms. It's a wonderful irony that this is the only one of his plays set in Vienna."

It still bewilders him that the play was never performed in the old Other Place, believing as he does

thinking. All kinds of unexpected truths begin to emerge, all kinds of details and fluctuations of language and philosophic complexities and nuances of character. You realise you are working with a dramatist extraordinarily ahead of his time."

Nunn has firmish plans for the year ahead. He will, for instance, be staging *Peter Grimes* at Glyndebourne. If someone offers the cash, he will drop everything and make a film of his *Timon*. Eventually, he would like to run his own company. "A small one, but multi-talented enough to do Chekhov followed by a musical followed by a new play". But that will take time as well as money.

Meanwhile, there is one Shakespeare play he is itching to direct: *Twelfth Night*. He may have to wait, since both the RSC and Peter Hall have recently staged it. "But when I read it, it seems different from the productions I've seen. People think of it as a fairy-tale, set in fantasy land, so you don't have to believe much in the disguises and deceptions. I want to do it utterly believably."

And in a small theatre? "And in a small theatre, I don't any longer feel comfortable in big spaces. I haven't any faith in them. I suspect it will be quite some time before I'm interested in doing Shakespeare there again."

© The Blue Angel opens at The Other Place (0789 295613) on Thursday; Measure for Measure on September 18.

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: DANCE

New heroine of Romantic story

Peter Schaufuss, ballet director of Deutsche Oper, has a new *Giselle*, as John Percival reports from Edinburgh

Peter Schaufuss claims he discovered his new *Giselle* before he even saw her dance a step. He was one of the judges in 1988 for the annual Adeline Genée Awards of the Royal Academy of Dancing. Lisa Cullum, just 15 years old, was a competitor and, according to Schaufuss: "As she stood there before starting her solo I thought 'if this young girl can dance at all, she will probably win'. She revealed such presence and composure, just standing still, that she already seemed someone who would be comfortable with the stage and her audience."

Cullum did win the Gold Medal and Schaufuss immediately offered her a contract with London Festival Ballet, the company which he was then directing. Yes, she answered, she would like to join, but not yet. First, she must take up the year's scholarship at Marika Besobrasova's school in Monte Carlo which she had just won at another famous competition, the Prix de Lausanne.

Besobrasova has links with the Stuttgart Ballet and, Cullum told me, tried to persuade her that Stuttgart would be a better place to begin her career. But, says Cullum, "I thought it would be too much to have to try to learn a new language at the same time as making all the adjustments of attitude involved in the change from pupil to performer."

So she returned to London in 1989 and started in the corps de ballet for what proved to be Schaufuss's last year with the company. When he became ballet director of the Deutsche Oper in Berlin, she decided to follow; so now she finds herself trying to learn German after all.

Photographs of Cullum as *Giselle* show a slender, slightly inclined forward, but offstage she is a practical, modern young woman: pleased with her luck but not too much in awe of her boss. The daughter of a motor mechanic and a dance teacher from New Zealand, she began ballet training at the age of four in the school her mother started when the family moved to Papua New Guinea. Cullum arrived in London via further studies in Sydney and a study tour which included Russia.

She forms part of an unusually young trio of dancers who took the leads in Schaufuss's new production of *Giselle* at its recent Berlin premiere and will repeat them for two of this week's performances at the Edinburgh Festival. Schaufuss chose them partly because he

wanted his *Giselle* to work as a unified production and therefore preferred dancers without preconceptions of the roles. For the same reason, he is reluctant to have guest stars in the ballet.

His approach, from his own account, seems to have been similar to what he did in his staging of *La Sylphide* for London Festival Ballet, which won the 1979 Olivier Award. He was surprised when I asked him what period the new *Giselle* is set in and paused before answering: "Well, the Romantic ballet period. I think this ballet is still entirely valid. I've tried to keep the old style but rethink it for present day audiences."

Schaufuss has also found a slightly different ending to the ballet. "Basically, there are two versions," he says. "Originally, Albrecht's fiancée, Princess Bathilde, came and



Dancer and director: Lisa Cullum with Schaufuss

reclaimed him after *Giselle's* ghost had gone back to her grave. But people thought that unromantic and now he usually remains alone at the end. I've tried to combine the two. Bathilde comes back, but Albrecht sends her away. "This sounds like trying to get the best of both worlds. But, he insists, "you must see it for yourself to judge."

© *Giselle* is at the Playhouse, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The ballet of the Deutsche Oper also performs Maurice Béjart's *Ring Around the Ring* tomorrow and Thursday.

ARTS REVIEWS
Edinburgh Festival,
Theatre, Radio,
Dance and Concerts
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Carmen and going

FROM *Carmen Jones* to *Carmen*: such is the course of American actor Gregg Baker, who is taking time off from his acclaimed performance as Husky Miller in the Old Vic's production of the musical *Carmen Jones*, to sing Escamillo — the equivalent role in the original Bizet opera — with Stuttgart Opera in September. Filling in for him at the Old Vic is Broadway veteran Ron Richardson, who starts performances this week.

Chan chase

AFTER delving into Jewish culture in his latest film *Homicide* (due for release here in October), David Mamet is

now going Oriental. The writer-director is scheduled to revive *Charlie Chan*, the aphorism-dropping detective created in 1925 by Earl Derr Biggers. An "international talent search" is reportedly on to find a suitable actor.

Last chance . . .

DISCOVERED by Gilbert and George, the poet/artist David Robillard stared briefly before his untimely death. He was best known for gnomish pop poems and the spindly little outline drawings which accompanied them. The memorial show at Watermans Art Centre (081-874 5651) in west London marks the publication of a posthumous collection and testifies vividly to the eloquent economy of the drawings and the memorability of the verses. On until Sunday.

CLASSICAL MUSIC: MOZART NOW

Bicentenary bash begins brightly

Because the South Bank has made its main bicentenary festival also a festival of the woody woodwind, airy strings and plangent keyboards of period style, Mozart Now is also "Mozart Then". It is, of course, the right decision: during the last 20 years virtuosity, zest and intimacy have taken the place of antiquarianism, and rash claims to "authenticity" have given way to an infectious enjoyment of what 18th century instruments can do. That should be made very clear by these next two weeks, with a quite astonishing array of leading practitioners grouped around what has sadly been announced as the last of Roger Norrington's "weekend experiences", which is devoted to Mozart's final year.

The festival began in buoyant mood in the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Saturday, with Frans Brüggen conducting the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment (it sounds even quieter when their chorus has to be called "the Choir of the Enlightenment") in *Der Schauspieler* and the C minor Mass. These made a neatly matched pair.



Frans Brüggen: OAE's enlightened conductor

Both come from the earlier part of Mozart's Vienna period, before *Figaro*. Both are in a sense incomplete: the Mass literally, the playlet because it was written for an occasion — to form a double bill with a one-act by Salieri — that cannot be repeated. And both luxuriate in contrasted soprano, with much lesser parts for tenor and bass. In fact, one could almost imagine the Mesdames Herz and Silberklang of the entertainment singing in the Mass.

However, the latter, as Mozart's wedding offering, could hardly have a place for the startlingly wide range of Madame Herz, a part he wrote for his wife's sister. Claron McFadden was brought in to deal shunningly with this role's bravura, and to bring out the required vulnerable sensitivity.

Judith Howarth was in marvellously assured form as Silberklang, and stood her ground with firm, ringing tone in the Mass, a nice contrast with the more improvisatory style of Barbara Bonney. The men, Nigel Robson and Gerald Finley, had little chance.

The orchestra, though, certainly did. So much, and not just the expected naturalness of horns and woodwind, was fresh: the near unbelievable agility of the strings in the singlet overture, the sheer variety of textures, the start of the Mass not as a solemn march but almost as an insinuation, the alert feel of the fugues, with the choir here, too, keeping up the pace and the lightness. More opportunities to rediscover 18th century sounds were about in John Woolrich's

appealingly quixotic work. *The Theatre Represents a Garden: Night*, where some of Mozart's abandoned sketches were gathered, not without flowers from Woolrich too, into a harmonic garland purloined from the last act of *Figaro*, with the opening motif of Barbarina's cavatina threaded through. The piece was charming, witty and also unsettling, since one is not used to having no idea how, or for how long, a Mozart idea is going to continue. I hope the OAE will keep it in its repertoire, and, after the not altogether lucky experiences of the Glyndebourne serenades, be encouraged to ask for more.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

"Yukio Ninagawa's masterly new production" Guardian



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Marcus Binney

Architecture by competition is a modernist fix

Architectural competitions are increasingly the forum for a style war between the passionate advocates of modernism on one side and those committed to the new pluralism on the other. With the Labour party promising competitions for all new public buildings, a question becomes more pointed: do such competitions provide genuine choice, or are they rigged by the profession to continue an architectural tyranny of taste?

When the Prince of Wales resigned as president of the patrons of the National Museums of Scotland, one of his complaints went to the heart of the matter: too much weight was given to professional views in the judging and not enough to lay opinion.

The competition system in England is administered by the Royal Institute of British Architects, which stipulates that two out of four judges on a panel are architects, one a senior assessor with long experience of the competition system. RIBA says that the architect-judges have been chosen "over the years from a pool of 20 to 30 people; the names all go through the president's office". This represents a remarkable degree of patronage. Is a pool of 20 to 30 people sufficient for genuine choice? The senior assessor tends also to be the judges' chairman, in practice if not in name, and "where there is doubt the lay assessors will usually turn to him for guidance".

Last year many people thought the competition for an extension to Dulwich Picture Gallery was "hijacked" in this way. Not a single classical entry was shortlisted, and at the awards dinner the architect chairman of the judges brought gasps from the audience when he praised "brutalism" as a style suitable for Sir John Soane's masterpiece.

The question that needs to be asked is not only whether the chairman of a competition panel should be an architect, but whether architects should be represented among the judges at all. I say not. The right place for an architect is as a professional adviser to the judges. These advisers must not be allowed to slip into the voting or pressure it. There is already a built-in bias among other advisers: surveyors, quantity surveyors, project managers, who because of their preoccupations with cost adhere to shoebox modernism. Thus the system becomes self-perpetuating. The best solution at present is for the client to administer his own competition using RIBA rules, but choose his own judges.

The most sinister aspect of the developing battle of styles is the increasingly partisan role of the professional bodies. The Royal Fine Art Commission, criticising the Paternoster Square proposals, called for a "street architecture of a more anonymous character", almost a synonym for a return to modernism. The architect members of the RFAC also figure strongly among senior assessors recommended by RIBA.

The modernists, like the promoters of the Spanish Inquisition, believe in the sole righteousness of their cause: "Just listen to me long enough and you'll come to see that I am right." The battle that needs to be fought and won now is to show that architecture is not a matter of ideology or fashion, but of personal creativity or inspired team effort. Inventiveness is best fostered by a freedom from cant and the widest possible provision of choice.

In the past few years people have looked to the competition system to provide both quality and choice, but as long as it remains in the effective control of a small group of architects it can never satisfactorily do so.

Daniel Johnson reflects on the difficult task facing political thinkers bobbing on a tide of revolution

Manifesto for a new world



Minds of the times: Burke, Tocqueville and Fukuyama

Fukuyama, the American political scientist whose theories have enjoyed the widest vogue, the Russian revolution happened just before his *The End of History and the Last Man*, could be published.

Does this mean that nothing sensible can be said about the meaning of Soviet communism's collapse? Not necessarily. Two centuries after the French Revolution, one is struck by the shifting patterns of historiographical fashion and the concentric rings of speculative thought that have accumulated around it. Yet Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, which appeared a year after the fall of the Bastille, was as seminal as anything written since. Other influential polemics against the revolution, such as those of Joseph de Maistre and Friedrich Gentz, followed soon.

There was comparable rapidity of response to events during the Napoleonic wars, which encompassed the disintegration of the old order in Europe. Hegel's first mature attempt to offer a metaphysical framework for the dynamic process of intellectual history, his *Phenomenology of Mind*, appeared in 1807, the year

after Prussia collapsed. The two volumes of his *Science of Logic*, in which he developed the dialectic that was to be so influential, straddled the final years of Napoleon, from 1812 to 1816. And Hegel's *Philosophy of History*, which applied his dialectic to the course of history and so made Marxism possible, emerged in lectures given in the 1820s.

When Europe was in turmoil in 1848, *The Communist Manifesto* sprang fully-formed from the minds of Marx and Engels that year. Alexis de Tocqueville returned to his estates after Louis Napoleon's coup in 1849 to write *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*, which created a kind of morphology of revolutions. German unification in 1871 gave the impulse to Nietzsche's philosophy, which began with *The Birth of Tragedy* the following year.

The Bolshevik revolution spawned the explosion of Marxist theory in the 1920s. The bastard offspring of war and revolution was fascism, which produced a voluminous literature even before National Socialism harnessed the energies of German thinkers, including such deep ones as Heidegger and Carl Schmitt.

The division of Europe after 1945 received its theoretical enunciation from Raymond Aron, whose *The Great Schism* already declared in 1948: "We do not have any doctrine or creed to set against the communist doctrine or creed, but we are not ashamed of it, because secular

religions are always mystifications.

These rapid reactions of the historical imagination show how relevant the lessons of one revolution may be to another. Thus Maistre indicates the Enlightenment for its satanic self-sufficiency, its rebellious challenge to the Almighty to depart. "How has God punished this abominable delirium? He has punished it as he created the world, by a single phrase. He has said: 'Let it be' — and the political world collapsed."

Loss of faith in communist ideology has brought about a similar collapse. But whereas Christianity, logically if not historically independent of the *ancien régime*, could live to fight another day, communist ideals were always defined in political terms. The Soviet Union professed to be an alternative model of society to the West, including Gorbachev's gradual dilution of the maximalist programme of his mentor, Yuri Andropov.

What is replacing atheism from the Order to the Urals is, at one level, religion; but at another level it is nationalism. Is Norman Stone right, though, that this is one of the many anachronisms

which only communism made possible? Or is there a more fundamental human need to belong to a specific place and time, to a community of shared traditions and sorrows? Communism undoubtedly perpetuated the overweening nationalism now visible in Serbia and, less overtly, in Romania. But the resurgence of national feeling visible to the east of the European Community is not inconceivable here, too. Wait and see.

History is not cyclical, nor is there such a thing as historical inevitability. Yet figures like Fukuyama persist in seeing the coup and its aftermath as part of a seamless evolution in the direction of Western liberalism. They disregard the fact that this is not the way that events developed after the previous ideological confrontations of the past two centuries. The inability of Western rationalism to establish its hegemony across Eurasia was demonstrated during the years of communist ascendancy.

Now that this intellectually sterile era is drawing to a close, each European nation will need to rediscover Goethe's remark to his friend Eckermann, that "the last and greatest art is to limit and isolate oneself". No political philosophy, less of all one as minimalist as that of liberal capitalism, can dare to pass itself off as the ultimate wisdom of humanity.

A week when Major may count

Peter Stothard sees a wealth of political opportunity in the prime minister's timely American visit



Holiday of a lifetime? Major meets Bush at an eventful moment, the beginning of a new phase of American foreign policy

John Major may never be the man of the decade, but he is much better than Mikhail Gorbachev at picking holiday dates. His family trip to America this week was planned long before the burial of Soviet communism. It was to be a mix of Washington theatre, speedboating, and a little routine massaging of the special relationship: tonight a backstage tour at *Phantom of the Opera*, tomorrow a barbecue, and Friday home to check the holiday video highlights for future campaign commercials.

"What now?" I asked a State Department planner of that list. "Well, the visit will still have all the above," he said, "except for the routine massaging. That has been cancelled. We don't know what the routine is."

As America slowly assesses its reaction to the Soviet revolution, it is clear that Mr Major has an opportunity afforded to few of his predecessors. A new phase of American foreign policy is beginning, and he is in the right place for enough time to influence it. There is an unusual amount of space at the top of the White House tree this week. Senior presidential aides, many returning from their own holidays, have hardly caught up with a world in which Soviet villains have been replaced by Russian heroes.

"The question marks have grown like mushrooms after rain," one official said, his words showing perhaps too much exposure to the climate at Mr Bush's Kennecottport holiday base. "Until now the emphasis of Western discussion has been on

the size, date and carriage-terms of aid packages. But when the free world is finally free of the expansionist communist threat that has frightened it for four decades, the ramifications are everywhere one looks."

Mr Major is a welcome guest. He is not only prime minister of America's closest ally, but temporary chairman of the G7 group of Western economic powers. He and Mr Bush have had their disagreements over the past year, on Europe and the Kurdish rescue mission. But the Gulf war cemented the old ties and, when Soviet aid is up for discussion, the White House can only give thanks that Germany, or worse, Italy, is not in the G7 chair at this critical time.

Neither Mr Bush nor Mr Major has made his way upwards in life by using imagination. Neither man jumps lightly to conclusions. Mr Bush has a pile of holiday reading from his top security committee, much of it pointing out that the biggest danger comes from those politicians, at home and abroad, who want to write reward cheques for Russian bravery before establishing what sort of governments Mr Yeltsin and his followers will put in place.

The informal Kennecottport agenda will begin with some reassessment of Moscow's weight in the balance of power. The obvious conclusion, that it is lighter and less threatening, leads on only to the next question. Will taxpayers want to pay to counter this lighter threat, once it lacks the ideological component that has been accentuated for so long?

The answer to that rests both on what happens next in the

splintering Soviet Union, and what message Western democracies took to political freedom. Some American officials would like Mr Major to consider a similar talk setting out the long, painful journey that Britain and America made to win prosperity from competitive capitalism.

The men's seaside discussions will not be wholly of blocking manoeuvres and cautionary tales. If the Soviet Union does break up peacefully, America and Britain will have to make fundamental reassessments of national interest. They have seen it as essential for most of this century that neither Germany nor Russia exercises hegemony over Europe. Can this concern be shelved for a few decades while the new nations of Europe create different balances and America concentrates its wealth on itself?

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The Gulf war lessons must also be reconsidered. Although it has become a speechwriter's cliché, that Saddam Hussein showed the need for flexible defence, the need to roll back distant nationalist aggressors will not provide a permanent rationale for the US military. The departure of Soviet communism leaves a gap in the American psyche.

But the aid question will inevitably dominate. Once the briefing papers are put away at Kennecottport, there is usually little time or energy for reading. Mrs Bush may now not even furnish the guest bedrooms with her husband's favourite Cold War collection of Tom Clancy novels. One disenchanted Soviet expert suggested she choose *A Fire at Sea*, the last short work of Ivan Turgenev. "It is about a group of Russian gamblers," he said, "piling up gold coins while failing to notice that their ship is ablaze."

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

Last Friday I had a call from Londoner's Diary. Like most journalists, I am revelling in the idea that I might be in the news. Just as people in advertising tend to be the biggest suckers for cleverly marketed goods, so journalists tend to believe what they read in the papers.

The woman on Londoner's Diary told me she had news about "your old school chum" Oliver Letwin, who is standing as the Conservative candidate in Hampstead against Glenda Jackson. He had, she said, written to the bursar of Eton College to complain about properties owned by the school in the constituency.

As she was saying this, I became strangely disappointed. In my solipsistic way, I had imagined she was ringing to discover something about me, but she was interested only in my "old school chum".

"Don't you think it's a disgrace that your fellow Old Etonian should betray the old school in such a fashion?" she continued. "Don't you think that it puts him in the same league of traitors to the old school as Guy Burgess? Surely you must be disappointed that someone with whom you used to play the Wall Game should behave like this?"

absolutely definitely certainly positively and without any possible doubt that, say, Peter Hall had just cast Reg Varney as Hamlet, or that Princess Michael of Kent had applied to join a closed order of Cistercian nuns, or that Mrs Thatcher had been spotted walking hand-in-hand with Edward Heath. Cock-a-hoop, I would telephone the protagonist, to be told no, I had got it wrong. My disappointment would turn to irritation: why couldn't they just say "yes" and be done with it? And now here I was, as diary as can be, all set to destroy the diarist's every hope.

No, I replied, I did not think it was a disgrace: Oliver Letwin could say whatever he wanted to the Eton bursar and it wouldn't worry me one bit, in fact it probably wouldn't worry anyone, including the Eton bursar; no, I didn't think that it put him into the league of Guy Burgess, or else every offbeat Old Etonian from Lord Longford to Humphrey Lyttelton, from Tam Dalyell to Howard Hodgkin, from Michael Bentine to Heathcote Williams, would sooner or later find Chapman Pincher on his doorstep. And no, I had never played the Wall Game.

Even her phrase "old school chum" seemed a little wide of the mark. Oliver Letwin was in the year above me, rather shy and awesomely intelligent, and I imagine he would bristle at so coarse a term as chum, particularly when applied to someone he knew only vaguely.

"Oh," said the woman from

Londoner's Diary. The telephone line buzzed with her gloom. Only a couple of weeks before, Londoner's Diary had accused me of not having a sense of humour, and I was now thinking that they might have had a point. Swiftly, cravenly, I rattled through my memory for anything that might help preserve her intended paragraph and my waggishness. I remembered that another "chum" at Eton had once told me that Oliver's ambition was to be president of the United States and that his second was to be prime minister of Britain, and that, though he enjoyed dual nationality, he was worried that he might not be permitted to perform both duties at once. I also told her that, as a house captain, he had a reputation for liberalism, having abolished fagging. In many ways, I went on, he was closer to Glenda Jackson than to Mrs Thatcher.

But this was not what the diarist was after. As she said her sorry thank-you, and I murmured my apologetic goodbye, I thought how much happier everyone would have been if I had said "yes" as required and the "Letwin A Traitor Like Burgess Says Old School Chum" story had been printed: the diarist could have finished work earlier, I could have had my name in the news, and, having secured the sympathy vote of the Hampstead Burgessins, Oliver Letwin could have found himself rocketing to victory over Glenda Jackson at the next election.

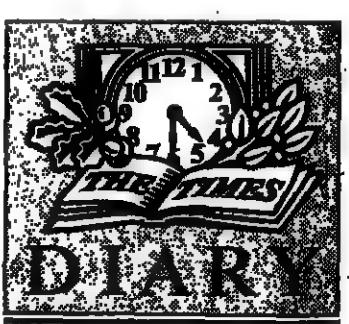
Agent Oleg's longest day

THE KGB's emancipation in Moscow brings closer the prospect that the defector Oleg Gordievsky, its former London chief, can live happily ever after with his wife and children. Two American congressmen, Bob McEwan and Sam Gibbons, are leaving for Moscow this week to push Boris Yeltsin and the new KGB head, Vadim Bakatin, for the release of Gordievsky's family, kept under guard in a Moscow apartment for six years.

Gordievsky says he believes last week's arrest of Vladimir Kryuchkov, the former KGB chief, has cleared the way for a release. "Kryuchkov was an insistent hardliner who was adamant that my family should never be freed," he says. "Now that his two deputies are also likely to be moved from the leadership, I think the way is clear. I cannot be too hopeful, but I am sure that the new people will be keen to demonstrate that the KGB is liberal."

The 53-year-old defector is now a British subject living in the Home Counties, but he is still wary of revealing his exact whereabouts for fear of KGB reprisals. He has not seen his wife, Leila, and daughters Anna, aged ten, and Maria, 12, since he fled Moscow in 1985.

Lord Bethell, a Euro MP who is also a close friend of the family, visited the three hostages last October. "They live a wretched life. Leila is unable to work and she is guarded in Moscow night and day. She knew nothing of his life as a double-agent, which makes it doubly tragic that she has been barred from seeing him all this time. The first she knew anything was when he disappeared."



Long after sensible revellers at the weekend's Notting Hill carnival were tucked up in bed, celebrations continued unabated on one floor. The Ukrainian troupe Tida amazed passers-by with their energy as they paraded into the night. They were fortified by late arrivals of members from Kiev who had taken the bus. "I've never seen such enthusiasm. What need of drugs — not unknown at the event — when you have the opiate of freedom?"

Domesday's children

ONE OF only a handful of families that can trace their ancestry back to before the Norman conquest will draw together its scattered members in Oxford next weekend. The Floyers cite Earl's

So you're young Norman Floyer?



Land Charters and Saxon Documents of 1881 that a Bartholomew Floyer lived on the island of Exe, near Exeter, in 1042. The Floyer family is later recorded as holding land near Exeter in the Domesday book.

"Of course, there may be no connection between the two names but it seems likely as both came from the same part of the world," says Professor Michael Floyer, who is co-ordinating the reunion. About 40 members of the Floyer clan, from as far afield as Canada and Australia, have so far indicated they will be at the gathering next Saturday. Any other long-lost Floyers who read this will be more than welcome.

Bond's their word

THE ART collection of the fallen Australian tycoon Alan Bond is at the centre of some gentlemanly rivalry between Sotheby's and Christie's. Although neither made a special offer for the £9.5 million collection, both are polishing their gowns at the possibility of such a substantial sale, forced on Bond by creditors' claims that could top £1 billion.

A Christie's spokesman was not giving anything away about who might win the sale and indignantly dismissed the possibility that his company might be offering special terms. "We do not go in for bargaining. Naturally we would be honoured if we were the chosen auction house."

Fiona Ford from Sotheby's was a little more forthcoming, hinting that the standard 10 per cent cut from the sale of the 70 paintings, which include some early Australian colonial oils and French Impressionists, might be coming the way of the New Bond Street auction house. Both houses said they had no idea

when the sale might take place. Sir Hugh Leggett, a commissioner for the Museum and Galleries Commission, says the wise money should be on Sotheby's. "Sotheby's, after all, lent Bond the money to buy Van Gogh's *Irises*," he says. With all his troubles I would not be surprised if he still owed them money. What could be a more convenient way to pay them back than to let them handle the sale?"

Made of money

IN THESE recessionary times entrepreneurs will try anything. It seems, to sell their wares, a firm of builders has recently been deflating Her Majesty's coinage by plastering miniature stickers on 2p coins advertising their services and offering a free quote. An attempt in the Diary office showed the stickers to be almost impossible to remove and produced several broken, fingernails. Surprisingly, the practice is legal, even if the advertising obliterated the Queen's head. A spokesman at the Royal Mint lamented: "Unfortunately there's nothing we can do. It's anti-social as it confuses the blind and snarls up sorting machines."

So is this the future of advertising? Unlikely, given the response to the builders. I & W Gillingham, who have been using coins to promote their services for two years. "You're the first person to call since we put the stickers on," said a spokeswoman for the firm. "Are you sure we can't give you a quote?"

The publishing world caters for all tastes. Due later this autumn is *What Bird Did That?*, "the world's first full-colour guide to identifying bird droppings". Perhaps the medical profession will put it to use. Those ink-blot tests used by psychiatrists have become such a cliché.



FOREVER LOST

They ain't making it any more. The famous aphorism about land applies even more to the countryside. But while the store of land is fixed, there is less countryside each year. Hence the absurdity of the developers' calls for a "proper balance" between the countryside and the "needs" of development. Every hillside that goes under concrete or is transformed into leisure park, holiday resort or golf course is lost to the country, usually forever. The Council for the Protection of Rural England is therefore right this week to call for fresh powers to protect countryside from irreparable loss.

The worst threat at present comes from such crypto-landscapes as golf courses, theme parks and sports developments. Since these uses retain grass and trees, their promoters argue that they do not destroy countryside. Like farmers before them, they are merely adapting the rural landscape to new uses. But while farms did indeed cultivate land, they retained a link to open countryside capable of being restored should fields lie fallow, as an increasing number are doing today.

A golf course or a leisure centre is suburban. Once a clubhouse, car parks, new roads and chalets have been built, once the landscape has been bulldozed and replanned and replanted, it is regimented urban park. The conversion of many of the finest Cotswold bluffs to golf courses has ruined some of the most majestic common land in southern England. The golf lobby is demanding a doubling of the number of courses. The result is likely to be a severe oversupply, especially of the more expensive (and destructive) links. Owners of a bankrupt golf course will plead planning permission for a leisure centre, then a holiday village and finally a town. There is no market mechanism for returning suburbanised landscape to the natural state.

Designation of sites of natural beauty,

scientific interest, national parks or National Trust estates may protect the most outstanding countryside. But over the rest of rural England, development of uneconomic agricultural land threatens to join one suburb to another, expanding the continuous ribbon development seen in Britain before the 1930s planning acts.

Such development is not "needed". Setting the context in which market forces operate for land is a wholly appropriate use of planning. As imaginative schemes in places such as Salford, Cardiff and Gateshead have proved, indicative planning can direct leisure development to sites where no countryside need be destroyed. The conservation of towns has reached the state where what remains of Regency London or Georgian Bath can be considered safe for all time, provided local authorities are vigilant. The same meticulous attention must now be paid to the countryside.

Of course debate must continue over how to manage rural Britain. Of the 18 million who visit the countryside on a typical summer weekend, only nine per cent visit commercial attractions. The rest enjoy it free, a freedom which is one of the joys of Britain. But this merely means that somebody else is paying for it. Those who wish to continue to use the countryside for their pleasure, and do not want to see it submerged under "paid-for" pursuits, must pay for it by other means. This must in time embrace agreements with landowners, new methods of pricing, possibly new forms of subsidy, certainly drastic changes in the nature of land ownership and control.

There can be no excuse for destroying more countryside while this debate over the future of British farming continues. Most land development can be made and unmade. The commons, hills, woods and wildernesses of Britain can only be unmade.

THE KNELL TOLLS FOR CHINA

As Soviet citizens celebrate the tumultuous speed with which the Soviet Union is shedding both communism and empire, a quarter of the world is still communist. The news from Moscow has given China's dissidents their first encouragement since the Tiananmen massacre of 1989, but the Chinese Communist party, 50 million strong and with its networks reaching into every apartment block and village street, is still alive and kicking.

China's gerontocratic leadership will draw only one moral from Moscow: communism cannot be reformed without collapsing. They will be reinforced in their conviction that dissent must be crushed hard and early. Yet behind a facade of unity, the struggle for power in China must now intensify. Deng Xiaoping's confident predictions that a "conservative faction" would put an end to Mr Gorbachev's "treacherous" betrayal of communism have been embarrassingly disproved. Even within the hierarchy, there are reformers who will draw strength from that. Mao's legacy is now vulnerable and reliant on army support. Apart from such minnows as North Korea, Cuba and China's traditional enemy, Vietnam, Peking is even more friendless than during the years of the Sino-Soviet rift.

Thanks to foreign broadcasts and improved internal communications, news from Moscow is spreading through China. Anticipating this, a propaganda offensive has started to impress on "people who say Marxism is outdated" that the party is ready to crush "counter-revolutionary rebellion" and "remain resolutely on the socialist road". As it did when Ceausescu was overthrown, the government will intensify political controls. Party officials have been ordered to undergo three days of ideological education on Soviet developments.

The only official reaction, by the headline octogenarian vice-president Wang Zhen, has avoided all mention of the Soviet Union. He merely stressed China's unity, political stability and healthy economy. His emphasis on China's "56 nationalities united as one fist" suggests that China is quite as

anxious about independence movements in the Soviet republics on the other side of the 4,500-mile common frontier as it is about the collapse of communism. China is more ethnically homogeneous than the Soviet Union, but there is already unrest in Inner Mongolia as well as in Tibet. In Xinjiang, a separatist movement for an independent East Turkestan was ruthlessly suppressed last year.

Separatism is not Peking's only worry. The leadership's strongest card is, as always, popular fear of instability. It can contrast China's well-stocked markets with the Soviet Union's empty shelves. But Chinese do not thank the central government or the party, which they equate with corruption and economic bungling. While state industries are creaking under debts estimated at \$30 billion, the engines of China's relative prosperity are oiled not by Peking, but by the prosperous "capitalist-roaders" of Guangdong, Fujian and Shanghai. Their leaders, and increasingly those of the northern provinces and of booming Shenzhen, pay less and less attention to Peking's edicts.

Western policy has so far been predicated on encouraging Peking by political contact to maintain "open door" economic policies. The real open doors, however, are not in Peking, which gives absolute priority to stifling the political freedoms which the West hopes will follow from economic reform. Peking's willingness to destroy Hong Kong's prosperity rather than permit the legal and political independence which would, in China's view, make it a hotbed of dissent, is a case in point.

The hardline centre has been shaken but real stirring is unlikely until Mr Deng's death. The West has hitherto been too prepared to accept China's political immobility as a fact of life. Yet in the provinces, there is movement. Governments should now cultivate reform-minded regional leaders and businessmen, above all in Guangdong, instead of the diaphanous in the Zhongnanhai. China's Kremlin. Peking is in no position to dictate terms to the West, and now is the time to make that plain.

TIME, GENTLEMEN, PLEASE

The labyrinthine ways of the alcohol business are beyond the grasp of even its most sober customers. As *The Times* reported yesterday, some of the big brewers are being accused of driving public houses out of business by imposing crippling rent increases and onerous new contracts.

Since pubs exist to sell the brewers' products, this sounds as illogical as petrol companies closing garages. But there are reasons why this could serve the brewers' purposes in their larger war, which is not so much against each other as against the regulators, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC), the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Vertical integration in the brewing industry, a highly anti-competitive arrangement, means that almost all the beers on offer in a "tied" public house are made by a single brewery chain. The brewery also has a contract with the publican and owns the premises. Two years ago these pub-owning breweries were told that they had to dispose of some of their pubs, and that those they kept should be allowed to sell a "guest beer" alongside their own brews, usually a variety made by one of the smaller independent brewers which beer-drinkers tend to prefer.

This was part of the policy of the MMC and the DTI to increase competition and consumer choice. The big brewers are now accused of mounting a disguised counter-attack on guest beers. Innkeeper Estates,

a company formed by Grand Metropolitan to run more than 8,000 pubs, is being taken to court by the publicans. The latter wish to block the imposing of agreements with higher rents which will also make publicans responsible for building repairs and maintenance, in return for longer 20-year leases. Publicans complain that higher rents are being inflicted on them by the brewers partly because of the extra profits the publicans hope to make from selling guest beers.

The brewers say that charging landlords whatever rent the market will bear makes commercial sense. If they set rents too high and pubs close, they will lose profits. Their freedom to raise rents is, they say, limited by market forces. They point out that the new leases will give more security, that new rents will be fixed for five years and that tenants will keep income from gaming machines. Brewers and publicans alike are suffering in the recession, and tight margins have made the present dispute over rents all the more acrimonious. But the OFT has rightly pointed out that, by blaming the scale of the new rents on a government order and various undertakings to the OFT, GrandMet has been disingenuous. The truth is that GrandMet, like other big brewers, is pursuing its own interests. The customer's interest lies in having as many pubs available as possible, and in ensuring a genuine choice of beers in each one. That is what market regulation is meant to achieve. That is what this regulation must achieve.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

The tussle for a national lottery

From Mr Tony Christopher

Sir, If sport does not need a lottery and, for understandable reasons, the Pool Promoters Association does not favour one, as their secretary explains (August 20), it is surely true that British charities do.

Extrapolation from Republic of Ireland lottery returns suggests that a British lottery could raise over £2 billion gross a year, possibly half of that net. This is ten times the sum for football, other sports and the arts which the pool promoters put forward in their argument.

The principal potential loser would be the Chancellor, who takes around £1 billion from gambling, which would diminish in proportion to the shift away from the five major gambling industries here. I assume that any chancellor would exempt a charitable lottery from tax: he or she certainly should.

There should be just one simple national lottery, not a proliferation of "private enterprise" projects. But the objective should be to establish a foundation, like the Ford, the Rockefeller and the Volkswagen. We have nothing on that scale.

Such a foundation need not rely solely upon the lottery for funds; it could have power to receive and administer donations and legacies. There are many, I suspect, anxious to have their wealth usefully and charitably but uncertain whether to commit it forever to one outlet. The foundation offers continuity and flexibility.

Yours faithfully,
TONY CHRISTOPHER
(Chairman, Trades Union Unit Trust Managers Ltd),
5-8 Blunt Road,
South Croydon, Surrey.

From Lord Birken

Sir, Mr Calvert, of the Pool Promoters Association, says that there is no convincing case for a national lottery. There is: quite simply the arts and sports and the environment need the money.

There is at the moment no capital fund of any sort for such causes. The new Foundation for Sport and the Arts is to be welcomed, but it can never be the major fund for new enterprises which a nationwide lottery could provide.

Elephant values

From Mr John Wilson

Sir, Mr Dave Curry (August 13) errs in stating that the primary objective in culling elephants in Zimbabwe is to ensure that national parks are kept "attractive" for tourists. Elephants are culled only when their population exceeds the capacity of their environment to support them, and they systematically destroy it.

The elephants in question inhabit regions of erratic rainfall and poor soils, and when there are too many elephants in an area, and those elephants have pulled down the trees to get at the leaves for food, the sun will scorch off the ground cover and the seasonal cloudbursts will wash off the thin layer of topsoil. Then, not only the elephants will starve, but also all the other animals that share the habitat with them.

This habitat is also shared by human beings. Fifty-eight per cent of Zimbabwe's population live in communal areas many of which surround the country's national parks. They are in continual contact with wild animals. I have on my desk the names of 17 people from one district alone who were killed by wild animals between February 1990 and April 1991. Twelve were killed by elephants.

The costs of sharing a habitat with wild animals are extremely high, and, in an attempt to counteract this cost, the Zimbabwe government has introduced a solution which combines conservation with economics, which Mr Curry chooses to ignore completely. Campfire (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources) allows local villagers to farm wild animals for their own benefit, providing they can prove their ability to do so and

Bending against the wind machines

From Mr Bruce Woodman

Sir, Your article by Yvonne Thomas on wind farms ("Pure blots on the landscape?", August 21) gave the impression that national parks, the Countryside Commission, environmental groups and planners in general are all opposed to wind turbines, and worried about them "going to change the landscape tremendously".

This is only one facet of wind power, focusing solely on large grid-connected units. There are many dozen smaller turbines quietly and discreetly producing power throughout the UK. My company's planning department has secured official consent for single and twin units even in sensitive areas such as Dartmoor National Park, and areas of outstanding natural beauty.

Providing that care is taken to select a machine which will blend in with the countryside and to site it sensitively, planners and environmental groups will not complain, and can even encourage such low-impact schemes to proliferate. We have units with planning consent for supplying off-grid sites; reducing high electricity bills; pumping water; providing back-up for properties where the grid is inadequate; etc.

There is virtually complete support from the local community. The 1988 Roberts report on pollution suggested 86 per cent public backing for wind turbines, and this is being borne out in reality. A turbine with a blade diameter as small as 5ft, on a 30ft-tall mast of 2½in diameter steel tube (all of which is virtually invisible after a short distance) can comfortably power all the lights in a six-bedroom house and still have some left over for the fridge or freezer, etc. Slightly larger machines power entire houses and farms.

Large numbers of large turbines may be deemed unacceptable on occasion, despite their benign power, but a single small machine helps society to get rid of environmental pollution, is entirely practical and can be a joy to behold.

Yours faithfully,
B. V. WOODMAN (Director),
Farm Power,
Stanford, Church Green,
Semley, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
August 23.

From Mr Simon Towneley

Sir, The article by Yvonne Thomas is of particular relevance to those of us who live on the Pennines, both in north-east Lancashire and West Yorkshire, and who lack the political clout of the Welsh office to protect us.

The mill towns of the Pennines contributed largely to England's prosperity during much of the last century. They ceased to be of great use to the economy between the wars for reasons known to all and in consequence became centres of dereliction. Many of the people of influence departed and the remainder were left to get on as best they could. Dilapidation in the towns was all too obvious to those few who cared to make the journey.

Now, through the cooperation of statutory and voluntary bodies and the new public awareness of the architectural splendours, there is an awakened pride in our inheritance but we face a new peril in the moors above us, for so long a solace from the squalor below. The wild country, so well known to readers of the *Brownie* series, is being threatened by wind farms.

So far there is no satisfactory evidence based on reliable statistics of the gain to the environment or of the amount of energy produced to weigh against the loss of this wild and largely unspoiled area of natural beauty. At the moment all is speculation.

The people of the Pennines will feel justifiably angry and let down if, after the cleaning up of our towns, this wild countryside which has given us strength in the dark days is to be spoilt for what may well be ill-considered and short-term gain.

Silence and solitude — both essential to the human spirit — could be at stake. The nightingales may sing in Berkeley Square but the wild cry of the curlew is infinitely more exciting.

I hope the minister will call in these applications and ensure that we are not sold short.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON TOWNELEY,
Dyneley,
Burnley, Lancashire.
August 22.

Coup aftermath

From Mr G. B. Miller

Sir, I wholeheartedly agree with your correspondent, A. R. E. Arnot (August 24); we should never forget the contribution made by President Gorbachev to the ending of the cold war, the freeing of Eastern Europe and the reduction in arms. Without him these would not have happened.

Boris Yeltsin (the president of the Russian Federation) has shown great courage in opposing the attempted coup, but has anybody stopped to think whether he would make a democratic leader of the Soviet people should Gorbachev be deposed? My impression is that he would not.

He has already shown the first signs of a would-be dictator with his sacking "by decree" of the editor of *Pravda*, the threat of censorship of all Moscow newspapers unless they toe the line and his total unwillingness to allow any criticism or opposition to his government.

He has been elected but I do not think that in any way guarantees that he will act democratically. As in many such cases I fear he will easily be corrupted by power.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. MILLER,
68 Adisham Green,
Church Milton,
Sittingbourne, Kent.
August 25.

Grain for USSR

From Mr C. A. Egremont

Sir, Many of the problems of the Soviet Union are generated by a shortage of basic foodstuffs in Russia's basins. There are 23 million metric tonnes of grain in intervention stores throughout the EC, costing EC taxpayers considerable sums in storage, administration and finance charges. It should immediately be sent to the Soviet Union as an ex-gratia gift.

Hopefully, such action will precipitate a free market structure of basic foodstuffs world wide, in particular grain, and cause the demise of the intervention system, thus allowing localised global shortages of raw materials to be overcome before they cause either famine or political upheaval.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. EGREMONT,
Bourneville Cottage,
Chesham, Bucks.
Nr Dorchester, Dorset.
August 22.

recovered — though most of it could have been.

Secondly, it is just not true that within London there are enough "derelict sites" to take a large share of the forecast ten-year demand for 550,000 new homes in the South-east. No such capacity exists. London's proposed contribution of 150,000 new homes must continue largely to come from a high rate of conversion of old houses into flats.

True, London's run-down inner areas are badly in need of new homes. But overwhelmingly they are needed for the low-income families already living there in slums and near-slums and shoddy surroundings. That remains a core problem of all our inner cities.

Yours faithfully,
WYNDHAM THOMAS
(Chairman),
Inner City Enterprises plc,
52 Poland Street, W1.
August 22.

Baths in Bath

From Mr Stephen Bird

Sir, John Young (report, August 13) states that the Roman baths in Bath have been "largely rebuilt". This is incorrect. Excavations in the 1880s revealed the collapsed remains of a massive brick vault. A scheme to replace this with another in 1894 was unsuccessful and the open galleries and statues we see today were erected instead.

Mr Young's description of the baths as secular should also be

clarified. These baths were one part of a religious spa complex built around the hot springs, in which the Temple of Sulis Minerva was an equally important component. The site thus performed an important religious and curative function as well as the normal cleansing and social roles of Roman baths.

Yours etc.
STEPHEN BIRD
(Assistant Director (Museums)),
Bath City Council,
4 Circus, Bath, Avon.
August 23.

Rank ignorance

From Mr Charles Quinn

Sir, I enjoyed Mr Woolf's letter (August 22). During my tenure as director of one of London's language schools, I received a letter from a young man in Japan requesting admittance. It began: "Most Respected Director" and ended: "...and I place this request at your big feet".

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES QUINN,
Park Cottage, Park Lane,
Ashstead, Surrey.

From Mrs Frank Barracough

Sir, Some years ago when my husband was marking GCE external examination geography papers for the Cambridge board, a foreign student was quite unable, through

no fault of his own, to answer the compulsory map question.

I asked him to write on the paper that therefore he would be grateful for special consideration, and concluded: "This I ask in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, whom you so closely resemble".

Yours faithfully,
BETTY BARRACLOUGH,
72 Parkway Drive, Queen's Park,
Bournemouth, Dorset.

From Mrs Valerie Glaisher

Sir, I recently received a hospital appointment addressed to Mrs V. Glaisher, The Queen, Wrotham, etc. I told the medical staff that I expected to be treated with appropriate respect.

Yours faithfully,
VALERIE GLAISHER,
The Quarry, Wrotham, Kent.

From Mr Peter Johnson

Sir, During my sojourn on the *Daily Express* in Beaverbrook's day, when the front page invariably carried a brief weather forecast beneath the title, we once received a letter from a Spanish reader addressed to "Daily Express, Sunny Spells and Cloud, London".

Yours faithfully,
PETER JOHNSON,
22 The Hamlet,
Champion Hill, SE5.

From the Reverend K. B. Potter

Sir, A letter has arrived addressed to A P Decd (referring to my late wife). It is from our insurance company.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

and states that their television commercials "...underline a commitment to 'helping you Look After Yourself Properly'." And the further encouragement to "...contact your nearest Life branch..."

Yours eternally,
KENNETH B. POTTER,
Ellesmere, Perth Lane,
Ryton, Tyne and Wear.

From Mrs Alex Dempsey

Sir, My daughter has obviously gained something of a reputation with her credit card. A replacement card arrived addressed to Flat 6, The Carnage House.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX DEMPSEY,
Flat 6, The Carnage House,
88-90 Randolph Avenue,
Little Venice, W9.

SOCIAL NEWS

Forthcoming marriages

Flight Lieutenant M.A. Brown, RAF, and Flight Lieutenant S.M.I. Long, FMAFNS. The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Brown, of Denton, Manchester, and Suzanne, daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs Charles Long, of Newton Abbot, Devon.

Mr J.F. Eastwood and Miss J. Vail.

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr Hugo Eastwood, of Bramshill, Hampshire, and Mrs John Holmes, of Frostden, Suffolk, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Vail, of Upham, Hampshire.

Mr K.D. Grottick and Miss C.M. van Heerden.

The engagement is announced between Kevin, only son of Mr and Mrs D.C. Grottick, of Farnham, Surrey, and Claire, middle daughter of Mr J.D. van Heerden, of Harare, Zimbabwe, and Mrs J.D. van Heerden, of Farnham, Surrey.

Mr H. Williams and Miss M. Harris.

The marriage of Margot, daughter of Mr A. and Mrs H. Williams, of St Albans, Hertfordshire, and Huw, son of Mr and Mrs D.B. Williams, of Llyf, Wirral, will take place on Saturday, August 31, 1991. All friends are welcome at St Peter's Church, St Albans at 2.00 pm.

Mr M.C. Palmer and Miss M.E. Wilkinson.

The engagement is announced between Miles, son of Mr and Mrs C.G. Palmer, of Farnham, Surrey, and Mrs A.E. Wilkinson, of Exmouth, Devon.

St Helen's School, Northwood

School Calendar 1991/1992. The Autumn Term begins on Tuesday, September 3. The Head Girl will be Sian O'Brien. Deputy Head Girls Samantha Pottinger and Joanna Lloyd. Rachel Thomson will be the Head Boarding Prefect.

Special Dates: An Open Morning for prospective parents will be held on October 5, and an Open Afternoon on October 29. Calendar Sale is to be held on November 16; a Winter Concert on November 28 and there will be a Carol Service at Emmanuel Church on December 13.

India's early trade with eastern states

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

RECENT discoveries have demonstrated Indian contacts with both Thailand and Bali in the late centuries BC and during the period of the Roman Empire. Evidence of Buddhist iconography similar to that found in Pakistan, and pottery made in south India document the routes by which Roman goods reached destinations in Vietnam and Indonesia.

Excavations at Ban Don Ta Phet in western Thailand in the 1980s yielded Indian beads of glass and semi-precious stone which can be dated to the fourth century BC, according to Dr Ian Glover, of the Institute of Archaeology at University College London. Carnelian lion pendants like those found in the Gandhara stupas of the Indus basin are thought to show the Buddha in his Shakyas avatar, and bronze vessels also bear Buddhist imagery.

Even more distant contacts have been documented by Wayan Ardika and Peter Bellwood, of the Australian Nat-

Birthdays today

Mr Gerhard Berger, racing driver, 32; Sir Donald Bradman, cricketer, 83; Sir Hugh Byatt, diplomat, 64; Sir Stewart Crawford, diplomat, 78; Lord Darnley of Eastington, 72; the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, 52; Lady Antonia Fraser, writer, 59; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Gretton, 79; Mr D.M. Hart, trades unionist, 51.

Mr Michael Holroyd, author, 56; Sir Alexander Johnston, former chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 86; Mr Bernhard Langer, golfer, 34; Mr John Lloyd, tennis player, 57; Lord Marks of Broughton, 71; Mr James Molyneux, MP, 71; Viscount Rothermere, 66; the Right Rev Richard Runt, 66; Mother Teresa, missionary, 81; Mr Andy Turner, jockey, 43; Mr Derek Warwick, racing driver, 37; Lieutenant-General Sir John Watta, 61; Lord Winstanley, 73.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: George Hegel, philosopher, Stuttgart, 1770; Theodore Dreiser, novelist, Terre Haute, Indiana, 1871; Eric Coates, composer, Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, 1886; C. S. Forester, novelist, Cairo, 1899; Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President of the USA 1963-69, Stonewall, Texas, 1908.

DEATHS: Titian, painter, Venice, 1576; Lope de Vega, dramatist, Madrid, 1635; James Thomson, poet, Richmond, Surrey, 1748; John Henry Foley, sculptor, London, 1874; Sir Rowland Hill, originator of the penny post, London, 1879; Louis Botha, first prime minister of South Africa 1910-19, Pretoria, 1919; Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett, novelist, London, 1969; Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia 1928-74, Addis Ababa, 1975; Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma, assassinated by the IRA, Donegal Bay, 1979. More than 30,000 people were killed when the volcano Krakatau in Indonesia erupted, 1883.

Church news

Scottish Episcopal Church. The Very Rev Malcolm Grant, Provost of St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow, has been appointed Provost of St Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral, Inverness, from November 9.

Today's royal engagement

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will open the Dorchester Fifth Bridge at 11.30, and will visit Tain, Ross and Cromarty at 12.35.

OBITUARIES

INNES LLOYD

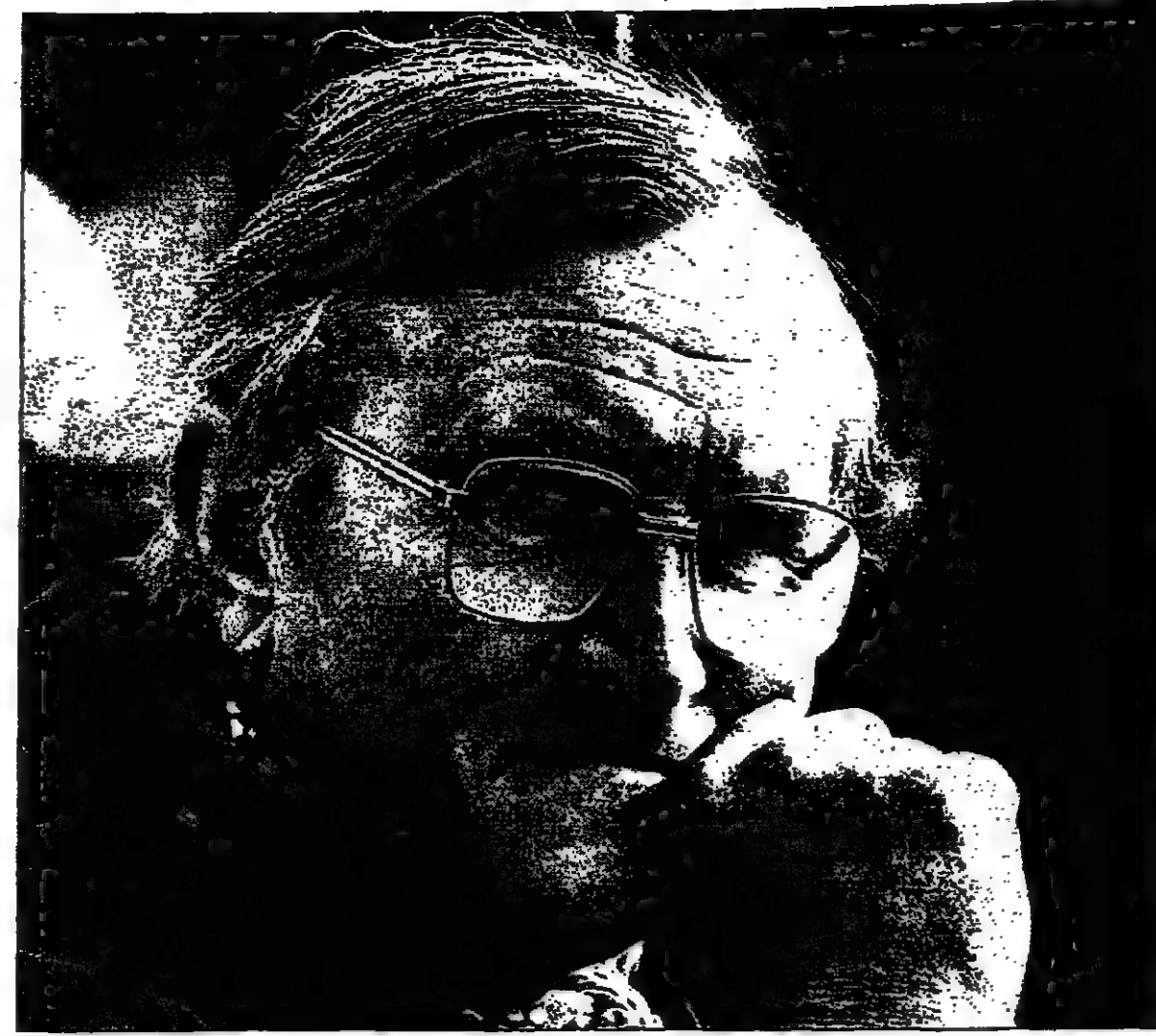
Innes Lloyd, BBC television drama producer, died on August 23 aged 65. He was born on December 24, 1925.

INNES Lloyd was a drama producer within the BBC from 1967, having first served in outside broadcasts. He hoped, he would jokingly tell his friends, that his new job might land him some nice lazy days filming on the French Riviera. His career was to prove his roguish sense of humour. He fought for studio-based drama and was fighting to the last. It is ironic that his final production was pure film. He had just seen the "rough cut" when he became ill, and was wheeled out of the viewing theatre and taken home where he later died.

Lloyd was a writer's producer first and foremost and preferred those with a story to tell which was truthful and not a reflection of any political or social prejudice. He was fascinated by real-life characters and his many television "biographies" include Orde Wingate, Amy Johnson, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Captain Scott, Donald and Malcolm Campbell and Bomber Harris. A number of writers came to prominence through his auspices, among them Andrew Davies, Don Shaw, Robert Holmes, Robert Chapman and Roger Miller. Alan Bennett was an early name on his list with work ranging from *Sunset Across The Bay* in 1974 to *A Question of Attribution* (as yet unborn) in 1991. Lloyd was starting work on this project when he was taken ill last Christmas. It was his companion piece, *An Englishman Abroad*, also by Alan Bennett, which earned Lloyd 17 awards including BAFTA prize for best play in 1983.

Born in North Wales, Innes Lloyd was educated at Ellesmere College, Shropshire, after which he volunteered for the Royal Navy towards the end of the second world war, serving in Londonderry and Norway. Afterwards he attended the Central School of Speech and Drama and became an actor, performing in Ipswich and at the Malvern Festival. In the early 1950s he worked in the presentation department at Lime Grove with Paul Fox, later moving into the outside broadcast department as a producer. He worked on the first Christmas television royal broadcast and then with Henry Longhurst in a memorable series of golf telecasts.

In 1967 he became a drama producer responsible for the newly-created 30 Minute Theatre in which he produced 200 plays. In 1982 he won the Royal Television Society's



silver medal for creative contribution to television. Among his outstanding productions, earning him that award, were *Orde Wingate* by Don Shaw, *An Englishman's Castle* by Phillip Mackie, *Speed King* by Roger Miller, *The Brenham Trilogy* by John Moore, *Sunset Across the Bay* by Alan Bennett and *Snow Goose* by Paul Gellion.

Lloyd brought to his work some of the sterling character one might expect from a watch-keeping officer in a North Atlantic gale. His success lay in his boldness, placing faith and trust in the writer first and foremost, and then gathering around him a loyal and dedicated team. He had an independence of spirit which marked him as a highly individualistic producer, eschewing trends and fashions for strong and robust entertainment. He was always anxious to pursue a good

story and hated false sentiment and intrusive ideology. He was his own man, disliking the compromise and shilly-shallying which sometimes stems from co-productions. This was one reason why he preferred the calmness and controlled situation of the television studio to the less predictable milieu of a film location. He was eager to try new ideas in every aspect of television production and he provided a launch pad for David Myerscough Jones, the set designer, whom he encouraged to break through established convention. *Orde Wingate*, designed by Myerscough Jones and directed by Bill Hays, stands to this day as a remarkable example of how studio design can triumph over the more realistic effects of cinematic film.

Style and presentation, though, were merely secondary to content and

served only to promote the truths, dramatic and otherwise, contained in each drama. In his last days he rang Don Shaw to offer him a suggestion that he research the battle of Ograve, which took place during the miners' strike of 1984. He was eager to see where the real truth lay despite his strong aversion to Arthur Scargill as a political figure.

His personal attraction lay in his natural warmth. Anger was often transformed into a bear-like growl accompanied by a winning grin. He could be ruthless with scripts, employing a blue pencil to excellent effect, but somehow his tactfulness was all pervasive. His last production, *A Question of Attribution*, directed by John Schlesinger, will be transmitted by the BBC in October.

He is survived by his wife, Sue, and a son and daughter.

WOLFGANG HILDESHEIMER

Wolfgang Hildesheimer, German dramatist, novelist, essayist and biographer, died in Poschiavo, Switzerland, on August 21 aged 74. He was born in Hamburg on December 9, 1916.

WOLFGANG Hildesheimer was probably best known to English and American readers for his massive, controversial and impressive biography of Mozart (1977), translated into English under the same title in 1981 in which he presented a psychoanalytical portrait of the composer, not as the "carefree darling of the muse", but as a dark rebel finally beyond human interpretation. This is, indeed, probably his greatest achievement and he had begun his work on it much earlier in his untranslated *Betrachtungen über Mozart* ("Reflections on Mozart", 1963), itself an enlargement of an earlier lecture, "Aufzeichnungen über Mozart" ("Notes on Mozart"), which he had given in the bicentenary year of Mozart's birth, 1956. There was to be a third interim and further extended version of the book, entitled *Wer war Mozart?* ("Who was Mozart?"), in 1966 before his masterpiece finally appeared. But the subject obsessed him for the last 35 years of his life and did not cease with the publication of

the definitive version of the biography.

In his own country Hildesheimer was equally well known and respected as dramatist, novelist, essayist and skilful opera librettist for Hans Werner Henze's radio opera of 1953, *Das Ende einer Welt* ("The End of a World"). He became renowned there for his first publication, a short story collection called *Lieblose Legende* ("Loveless Legends", 1952), which was unfortunately remained untranslated. These well-written satirical sketches, keen in their sense of the ridiculous and in their faculty for carrying out probably premises to their logical conclusion, anticipated his entry into drama as an "absurdist", of which he is regarded as Germany's foremost representative.

Hildesheimer was born in Hamburg of Jewish parents, and first went to school in Mannheim. When, with the rise of the Nazis, his parents left Germany he was educated in Austria, Holland, Palestine (1933-36), where he studied interior decorating, and, finally, Great Britain, where went to school at Farnham heights, Surrey, and then studied art and stage-design from 1936 until 1939. Until 1950 he was determined to be a painter and he never gave painting up. During the war he worked



as a British intelligence officer in Palestine. From 1946 until 1949 he was an interpreter at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. He then, not wishing to live in Germany, settled at Poschiavo in Switzerland. But he was early associated with the famous Gruppe 47, the liberal, non-political but highly critical (and satirical) group from which most German post-war mainstream writers, such as Grass and Böll, sprang. Hildesheimer followed up his 1952 stories with a radio play, *Prinzessin Turandot* (1953), on the theme already made famous by Gozzi, Schiller and Puccini. He adapted this for the stage as the highly satirical *Der Drachenthrone*

("The Dragon Throne", 1955) and it was premiered with huge success by Gustav Gründgens, the noted director who had survived his flirtation with the Nazis - but never, perhaps, his moral assassination at the hands of Thomas Mann's son Klaus in his memorable novel *Mephisto* which was even banned for a time.

Hildesheimer then produced many other successful plays, most of them drawing on the techniques of Beckett and Ionesco, but nevertheless reminding astute critics more of Lewis Carroll. Another powerful influence was that of Luigi Pirandello: *Die Verspätung* ("The Delay", 1961), a moving drama about an old professor in a disintegrating village who dies when the primeval bird he has been awaiting turns out to be the wrong one, is almost an act of homage to the spirit of the great and cunning Sicilian. As a dramatist Hildesheimer was unlucky not to be translated more than he was; but a version of *Nachstück* (*Nightpiece*, 1962) is available in Benedikt's and Wohlwart's *Postwar German Theatre* (1967). This eloquent and comic monologue by a burglar is typical of Hildesheimer's use of absurdist techniques.

Hildesheimer's three full-length novels, *Paradies der*

falschen Vögel ("Paradise of False Birds", 1955); *Tynset* (1965), an insomniac's monologue centring on the name of the Norwegian railway station of the title, and *Maschine* (1970), are not as successful as his plays, but are full of wit, erudition and high intelligence. Each is a little spoiled by the intrusion of murky and unintelligible passages. Hildesheimer was superior in the short story and the brief essay, where he could maintain more control over his material; but certain sections of *Tynset*, especially those dealing with the narrator's experience of Nazism, will always be essential reading, both for their emotional force and their objectivity.

Hildesheimer was a brilliant translator of writers as diverse as Sheridan, Shaw, Joyce and Djuna Barnes (*Nightwood*). The consensus may well finally be that, outside the Mozart biography, his work was more witty and intelligent than profound or original; but *Die Verspätung* seems to be as "profound" as post-war drama has been able to be, and sections of the admittedly flawed *Tynset* certainly wholly avoid the facile - and Hildesheimer has, undoubtedly added to our view of Mozart.

Hildesheimer leaves his widow, Silvia.

RUPERT MARTIN

Rupert Charles Martin, headmaster, writer and former British Council representative, died on August 17 aged 86. He was born on July 2, 1905.

RUPERT Martin was a man of versatile talents. Illness at the age of 17, the effects of which were always with him, caused him to go to Switzerland to recover and thus began his life-long love of climbing and of the country and he became a member of the Alpine Club.

He was educated at Shrewsbury School and The Queen's College, Oxford, where he read Greats. In 1927 he went temporarily to teach classics at St Paul's and stayed ten years. He became headmaster of King's School, Brunton, in 1937.

The contrast was extreme between an academic London school and one in Somerset with fewer than 100 boys of which the future was by no means secure. There was no bursar or secretary or even a typewriter and the boys' records existed only in the previous headmaster's memory.

He revelled in the challenge. His energy and enthusiasm caused the numbers to rise steadily. The outbreak of war increased the demand for places and then accommodation was in short supply and staff were difficult to obtain, but problems were cheerfully solved and Martin was a firm but always approachable headmaster. In 1943 he had declined the offer of the headmastership of Shrewsbury School, because of his own and his wife's ill-health and his loyalty to King's, Brunton.

An representative of the British Council in Switzerland, based in Zurich, from 1946 to 1949 he built up a library there and helped restore links between the two



countries, lecturing assiduously. He invited a stream of distinguished visitors to speak or perform including Bertrand Russell, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Arnold Lunn, Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears. He wrote six popular travel books on Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Morocco.

He returned to England in 1949 and immediately became joint headmaster of St Dunstan's, a preparatory school in Burnham-on-Sea. He brought to the school warmth, humanity and scholarship. He served on the council of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools and was its vice-chairman in 1957.

He always took the keenest interest in his family and the multitude of his friends, corresponding indefatigably on whatever piece of paper was near at hand with Latin quotations and addenda in abundance. He could invariably be found in the Coronation Garden at Lord's on the Saturday of the Test match during the lunch interval with a large gathering of friends. He was a member of the MCC for over 50 years.

He leaves a son and two daughters.

Astronomy

The sky at night in September

By MICHAEL J. HENDRIE
ASTRONOMY CORRESPONDENT

MERCURY is a morning star throughout the month reaching greatest western elongation (18 degrees) on the 7th and rising 1h 40m before the Sun by the 10th but only a few minutes before sunrise by the 30th. This should be the best time to see Mercury in the morning sky during 1991 though another opportunity occurs this year in late December.

The planet starts the month at +1 magnitude but brightens quickly to -1 by the 15th and fades only slowly thereafter though its lower altitude in the dawn sky will make it increasingly hard to see after mid-month. The crescent Moon passes to the south on the morning of the 7th and Jupiter will be close by on the 10th when both planets will be very close to the 1st magnitude star Regulus.

Venus will remain a prominent morning object through into the new year. It is stationary on the 12th and reaches greatest brilliancy on the 28th when it will reach -4.6 magnitude. It rises more than three

hours before the Sun by the 30th. The Moon is near by on the 6th/7th. Mars is still an evening star but sets only minutes after the Sun and at 1.8 magnitude will not be observable.

Jupiter is in Leo and -1.7 magnitude rising three hours before the Sun by the 30th. Jupiter will pass close to Regulus over the 9th/10th and the Moon will be near by on the 7th.

Saturn is an evening star in Capricorn at 0.4 magnitude and by the 30th sets just before midnight. The waxing gibbous Moon passes to the north on the 18th/19th. Uranus is in Sagittarius setting by 22h late in the month. It is stationary on the 19th and the Moon passes close by on the 17th.

Neptune sets soon after Uranus and is stationary on the 26th. The Moon passes just to the south on the evening of the 17th.

The Moon: last quarter, 1d 18h; new Moon, 8d 11h; first quarter, 15d 22h; full Moon, 23d 23h.

The Earth: the autumn equinox, when the Sun crosses the equator from north to south, occurs on 23d 13h.

Sunset on the 1st is at 18h 50m and on the 30th at 17h 40m while sunrise is at 05h 10m and 06h 00m on the same dates. Astronomical Twilight ends at 21h 00m and 19h 30m early and late in the month and begins at 03h 00m and 04h 05m.

Algol, the variable star in Perseus, fades from 2.1 to 3.4 magnitude every 69 hours: it can be seen near its faintest about the following times: 15d 01h and 17d 22h.

The full Moon this September will be the Harvest Moon, the full Moon nearest to the date of the autumn equinox.

As has been mentioned under the individual planets, there will be some close approaches of the planets Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and the bright star Regulus during the September mornings. On the 5th and 6th the waxing crescent Moon will lie in the east above Venus and to the north of Venus and closer to the horizon will be Mercury and Jupiter with Jupiter the brighter of the two, and with Regulus, the faintest of the three, close to Jupiter.

By the 10th the Moon will have left the scene but Mercury and Jupiter will be very close together

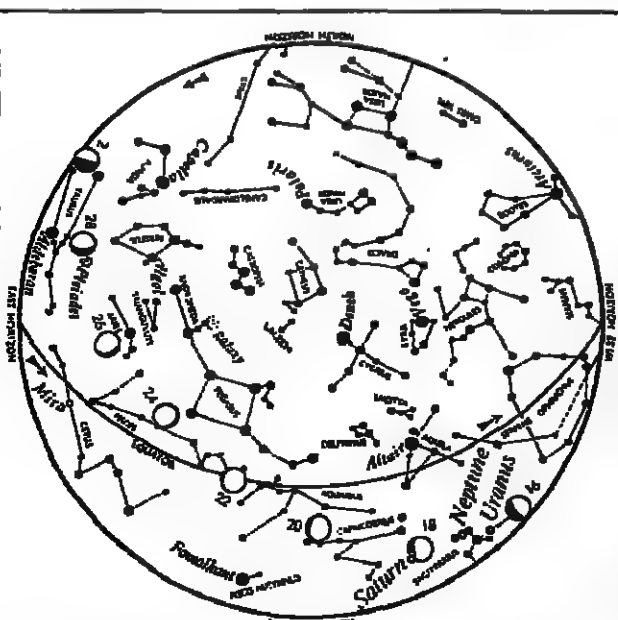
and Regulus will be to the south east, the whole group covering about the area of the full Moon. Binoculars may be needed to separate them clearly and may show Venus as a large thin crescent and the four great satellites of Jupiter. By the middle of the month Venus will have moved further towards the south with Regulus and Jupiter still close together and Mercury will be slipping back towards the horizon leaving only Venus, Regulus and Jupiter on view by the 20th and until the end of the month.

By the time of the September chart the bright red star Antares in the constellation Scorpius has slipped below the horizon though it can still be seen low in the southwest earlier in the evening. Its place is taken in September and October by the 1.2 magnitude star Fomalhaut in the constellation Piscis Austrinus (the southern fish), which is a little further south and rises to a maximum altitude of only nine degrees as seen from the latitude of London. It is the most southerly bright star visible from Britain and is easily identified because it lies in an area populated by rather faint

stars. An imaginary line drawn down through the two right-hand stars of the Square of Pegasus points directly to Fomalhaut.

September also brings into view at a convenient hour the finest of the winter constellations, Taurus, and as the bright red star Aldebaran rises in the north-east, the bright yellow star Arcturus, which has been with us all the summer, sets in the north-west. The bright star Capella in Auriga is circumpolar and never sets at our latitudes and throughout the summer it has been visible in twilight above the northern horizon. Now it too moves into a dark sky and by the end of the year will be almost overhead during the late evening.

But the reappearance above the north-eastern horizon of the Pleiades is perhaps the most noticeable sign that another winter is approaching. Seen at first as a hazy patch of light about twice the size of the Moon, it is resolved by the naked eye into at least six stars as it climbs higher. In binoculars the cluster is a fine sight with many times this number of stars of which the brighter ones appear blue in colour.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle, and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY AUGUST 27 1991

Japanese 'knew of favours in 1983'

THE Japanese finance minister conceded last night that his ministry had known since 1983 that brokers were compensating favoured clients for stock trading losses.

Ryutaro Hashimoto said his ministry merely advised them to avoid the practice.

Seventeen large brokers have admitted compensating more than 600 clients to the tune of almost 175 billion yen (£764 million).

Mr Hashimoto made the statement at a lower house budget committee session in reply to questions from Maki Murasawa, a Japan Social Democratic Party lawmaker, Shinichi Sakamoto, a party official said.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, director general of the ministry's securities bureau, said it was aware of the payments in 1983, but "we found large-scale market-loss compensation for the first time in November 1989". He added: "Before that, we had warned brokers not to provide favours to clients whenever we found compensation."

When asked why the ministry did not ban such compensation in 1983, Mr Hashimoto said: "The practice was not widespread in the securities industry at that time and the amount wasn't big."

The ministry issued a guideline in 1989 suggesting these payments be avoided.

Large pay rises 'are justified'

MOST managers believe huge pay rises for key staff are justified even during a recession, according to a survey published today.

Recent big salary rises for top executives drew widespread criticism from politicians including John Major, the prime minister.

But the survey of personnel managers and directors in *Personnel Today*, the trade magazine, found that nearly 60 per cent believed that the rises were necessary.

A quarter of respondents said that the need to prevent key members of staff from leaving for higher-paid positions was the main justification.

Almost as many, 24 per cent, said big rises were vital to reward performance, but only 15 per cent said such increases should be linked to company results.

THE POUND

US dollar 1.6750 (-0.0170)
German mark 2.9321 (+0.0016)
Exchange index 90.5 (-0.2)

Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 2069.3 (+13.2)
FT-SE 100 2840.7 (+17.7)
New York Dow Jones 3039.13 (-1.12)
Tokyo Nikkei Avg 21592.27 (-473.07)

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 11%
3-month interbank 10 1/8-10 3/4%
3-month deposit 10 1/8-10 3/4%
US: Prime Rate 8 1/2%
Federal Funds 5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills 5 1/4-5 40%
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London: New York: £: \$1.6750
DM: \$2.9321
Sfr: \$2.2061
FF: \$6.5595
Yen: \$163.95
Index 90.5
ECU 1.6363
ECU 1.6363
London foreign market close

GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$354.40 PM \$353.70
close \$353.50-354.00 (£210.90-211.40)
New York: COMEX \$353.85-354.35

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sep) \$19.90 bbl (\$19.70)
Denotes Friday's close.
Denotes midday trading price.

RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 133.8 July (1987=100)

No dividend for next 18 months as profits fall 42%

ADT plans asset sales to cut debt by \$500m

By ANGELA MACKAY

ADT, the Bermuda-based security and car auction group, announced plans to cut debt by \$500 million over the next 18 months as part of a strategy designed to shed its controversial image.

Plans to sell assets such as stakes in Christie's, the art auctioneer, and LEP, the transport group, along with a commitment to cut costs were published with ADT's interim results, which showed a 42 per cent drop in pre-tax income to \$85 million. The company also announced an 18-month moratorium on dividends as part of the drive to reduce debt. Dividends on preference shares remain.

Chaired by Michael Ashcroft, ADT has been heavily criticised for the high level of its debt and how it is accounted for, its underlying levels of profitability and the accounting treatment of affiliates. Net debt has risen to \$775 million from \$630 million at the end of 1990 but the latter figure excluded redeemable preference shares.

The market's disaffection, exacerbated in April by ADT's bitter argument with its biggest shareholder, Laidlaw, the Canadian waste disposal and bus group, has been reflected in a wildly fluctuating share price. The company was also criticised last week for announcing its results on a British public holiday.

Despite the disruption caused by litigation and rumour, sales and profits of ADT's core businesses rose during the period, defying the impact of the recession. Sales rose from \$554.9 million to \$613.5 million while pre-tax income for security services and auctions rose 7 per cent to \$61.7 million and 20 per cent to \$44.8 million respectively.

Refinancing deal close at Holmes

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

HOLMES Protection, the American security and alarm group under attack from dissident shareholders, expects to complete a deal with leading lenders this week that will allow it to refinance \$61 million of borrowings.

ADT, Michael Ashcroft's Anglo-American securities and alarm company, has held a 6 per cent stake in Holmes for four years through a company called Wavney. It is unclear whether the stake will become part of Mr Ashcroft's assets sale, or where he stands in the battle for control.

Eric Kohn, a former Holmes executive, is leading the rebel shareholders. His unnamed investor group owns 26.5 per cent and claims to speak for 40 per cent. Mr Ashcroft's backing would take them close to a majority at the extraordinary shareholders' meeting on September 24. The rebels are likely to throw out any refinancing package.

Mr Ashcroft said he expected operating profits in 1991 in both businesses to exceed those last year. The progress in the first half, however, was eroded by a sharp increase in interest charge which turned around from an interest income of \$16.5 million to a charge of almost \$30 million. An extraordinary loss of \$15.7 million also took its toll. Most of this - \$11.6 million - was spent defending the Laidlaw litigation, which was settled without prejudice when ADT agreed to put four Laidlaw representatives on its board, appoint an audit committee and proceed with plans to list on the New York Stock Exchange, which was accomplished last week.

In New York, ADT shares rose \$1 to \$9.12 by early afternoon, partly recovering losses of 75 cents last week. ADT also changed its accounting policy to recognise in full its obligations to holders of convertible redeemable preference shares maturing in 1994. An additional premium liability of \$160.5 million was set aside.

Mr Ashcroft said from New

York he was not conducting a fire sale.

His income from associated companies had dropped from \$20 million to a loss of \$4 million because ADT was no longer actively trading the stocks.

Stakes in affiliates likely to be sold include 28 per cent in Christie's, worth about £75 million, about £25 million less than it is accounted for in ADT's books; a 27 per cent share of LEP, which has a market value of about £34 million; and a 21 per cent stake in Nu-Swift, worth about \$31 million. Mr Ashcroft said he would also sell 49 per cent in Quotepian, which is worth about \$40 million.

ADT also announced the appointment of the first of four independent directors and the resignation of two Burmudans, directors Raymond Trouba, a board member of several companies, including Time Warner, is joining ADT, while Peter Bubenzer and John Campbell have resigned and will not be replaced. Mr Campbell will continue as company secretary.



Running down debt: chairman Michael Ashcroft aims to change ADT's image

Learning lessons from the BCCI affair

Abu Dhabi has \$5bn ready

By MATTHEW BOND

THE authorities in Abu Dhabi have reserved up to \$5 billion to enable a reconstruction of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

The reconstruction will proceed only if the British government takes steps to repair the damage done to Anglo-Abu Dhabi relations by the circumstances leading up to BCCI's closure in July.

That is the conclusion of Keith Vaz, Labour MP for Leicester East, who returned yesterday from a visit to Abu Dhabi and Hong Kong.

Mr Vaz arrived in London in a cautiously optimistic mood and said his visit had convinced him the Abu Dhabi authorities were serious about

reconstructing BCCI. Advisers from Merrill Lynch, the investment bank, and Booz Allen, the financial consultancy, were already in Dubai working on it, he said.

"I think depositors ought to be hopeful. There seems to be tremendous sympathy for them," he added. But he stressed that while he was much more confident than when he left, he had not come back "with any box of money".

As planned, Mr Vaz did not meet Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, who is also BCCI's majority shareholder. But he did meet Sheikh Nahyan bin Mubarak al-Nahyan, chairman of BCC Emirates and

Sheikh Hamdan Rashid al-Maktoum, Abu Dhabi's federal finance minister.

He said the money needed to relaunch BCCI was not a problem. "It was pointed out last night that \$4 billion to \$5 billion were being held ready for the reconstruction." There was a problem, however, over Abu Dhabi's continuing anger with the Bank of England, which ordered BCCI's closure, and the British government.

"I was very surprised at the degree of anger still being expressed by senior officials against the Bank of England and its decision, in effect, to close the bank in the middle of a period of reconstruction."

"The anger was directed not just at the Bank of England but generally at Britain. They are hurt, very badly, that a country regarded as a friendly Gulf state should be treated in this way. I think it is essential that John Major sends as soon as possible a minister in order to repair what damage has occurred in relations with Abu Dhabi and Britain."

Mr Vaz hinted that Abu Dhabi's displeasure with the role played by Price Waterhouse, BCCI's auditor, would become apparent soon.

"There was enormous bitterness against Price Waterhouse and I would be watching developments over the next few weeks about precisely what it going to happen to Price Waterhouse."

This month it became known a covering letter from Price Waterhouse to the Bank of England, one day before the bank was closed, alleged the Abu Dhabi authorities knew of the fraud at the bank.

BIS calls for stronger supervision rules

INTERNATIONAL banking supervision rules should be strengthened following the closure by central banks of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, the director general of the Bank for International Settlements said.

Alexandre Lamfalussy said there was a "pressing need" to enlarge the geographical spread of international banking supervision, now confined mainly to the Group of Ten leading trading nations. He

said the 1974 Basic agreement, which sets rules on supervising banks' international operations, must be strengthened. A meeting of Group of Ten central bank governors, hosted by the BIS, is to discuss possible changes to the agreement next month.

M Lamfalussy said central banks' response to the BCCI affair probably should be cautious. "We have to allow supervisors to examine a structure case by case."

Klaus Stahle, of Berenberg Bank in Frankfurt, said: "A new calendar has started."

Analysts said they were witnessing a small-scale return to the belief that German shares would benefit most from the opening of the east European and the Soviet Union's markets.

Frankfurt's rally pulled French shares higher, enabling the CAC-40 index to climb more than 20 points to 1,853.65. But, in America, trading on Wall Street was thin with the Dow Jones industrial average falling 5.59 points to 3,034.66 at lunchtime in New York.

World markets, page 20
Ald warning, page 20

Fund managers fed up with go-go stocks that don't go

Keeping a closer eye on the money

By MATTHEW BOND

SMALL may be beautiful but British fund managers find it increasingly dangerous. As the recession bites, small companies that boomed one day are bust the next, a fact of Nineties life with which many financial institutions are familiar.

Not surprisingly, fund managers are redressing attitudes to smaller companies. A survey of institutions carried out by Focus Communications has identified their first priority before making an investment in a small company is a meeting its management.

The survey, of almost 60 institutions, which collectively have £312 billion under management, showed more than 30 per cent of fund managers would never invest in a small company without meeting the management, while 50 per cent would do so only rarely. By contrast, only 10 per cent of fund managers require a meeting with the management of a big

company where they are considering investing.

Caution would accurately sum up the survey's conclusions in one word. Fund managers are fed up with the buff and puff that produced go-go stocks in the Eighties and gone-gone stocks in the Nineties. Once they have met the management, they plan to keep a close eye on those entrusted with their money.

Almost 60 per cent of institutions want to meet small company managements three to four times a year, with 25 per cent expecting the same frequency of contact at larger companies. The survey also detects a growing exasperation with managements making expensive mistakes. Almost 60 per cent want boardroom consult big shareholders on strategy.

The survey also delivers a painful blow to those who attempt to relieve management of the consultation burden. The nascent investor relations industry, made up of specialist companies whose

noble aim is to bring companies and their shareholders closer together, was most unpopular, along with financial public relations companies.

Instead 75 per cent of fund managers want big companies to have their own investor relations officer. For medium and small companies, 59 per cent and 69 per cent of institutions wanted this role handled actively by the company's broker. As the report concludes, there is a "clear demand for a return by brokers back towards corporate broking".

A final signal that the froth and gloss of the Eighties is now definitely demode came from institutional attitudes to company reports and accounts. About 98 per cent said the report and accounts was either "very" or "quite important" in helping investment decisions. But 63 per cent felt companies should not spend heavily on the design of the annual report.

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Calling C after the

Role for state in Soviet transition

ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

Fragmentation and the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union will provide a test bed of unprecedented scale for the theories and practices of the free market that have guided thinking in the West since the Seventies. The goal of reducing the role of the state and returning decision making to the individual citizen, the consumer, the entrepreneur, was most successfully marketed by the transatlantic duo of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan. Their shared world view won support in unexpected quarters, with privatisation becoming popular in eastern and central Europe, as well as in the developing world.

The essential superiority of the private sector over the public sector in the management of the economy has been accepted as common wisdom and been warmly embraced by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

There is no little irony in the fact that, while time has taken its toll of purist advocates of the free market in America and Western Europe, the crumbling Soviet empire has given birth to new

believers bent on dismantling state power with unprecedented vigour. The Conservatives' programme of asset disposals is starting to pale in comparison with privatisation schemes in places such as eastern Germany and Poland.

Given the reluctance of the West to provide large-scale aid for decrepit economies of the now-defunct Soviet empire, however, it might be appropriate to reappraise the usefulness of the state's role in the economy. The experiences of some of Europe's younger states offer valuable insight.

Finland, which grasped its independence from Russia in the 1917 revolution, suggests one path. In the uncertain era that followed the Bolshevik revolution, the Finns found that foreign investment was inadequate to meet their ambitious plans. The newly independent country's concern about outsiders exercising too much control also

inhibited inward investment. The Finnish solution was to set up state-owned corporations in important industries, such as paper and chemicals. Crucially, however, these corporations were run as commercial companies, with the state simply acting as the shareholder.

Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, recently blocked the planned takeover by Kemira, one of the Finnish state corporations, of ICI's fertiliser operations. Mr Lilley saw the bid as nationalisation by the back door, a view not shared in Helsinki, where the government insists that it is merely an investor, whose shareholdings are set to be reduced by privatisation plans.

To propose an active state role in the establishment of key enterprises runs against the tide of economic thought in the West, where the disposal of state assets has played an important part in reducing government debt. In the former communist states too it will be difficult to persuade those seeking a fast-track route to the market system to accept more state bureaucracy. It would probably be more realistic, however, to involve the new governments (no longer communist) in economic restructuring, at least for a transitional period.

Mrs Thatcher's government used hundreds of millions of pounds of taxpayers' money to make the steel industry fit for privatisation. The way to British

disposals has been paved with state funds.

Funding an active state role would involve borrowing by newly emerged governments who would have no track record and economies close to collapse. For all the self-righteousness of the West about the evils of government indebtedness, one only has to look back to the end of the second world war to see that Britain's ratio of debt to the gross national product has been much higher. In 1945, the ratio was almost 300 per cent. Early last century, it was as high as 800 per cent. A recent study by William Ledward and Ros Lifton of Nomura Research Institute observes that in western Europe, only Britain and Norway, both benefiting from North Sea oil revenues, and Luxembourg and Switzerland, managed to lower their debt-gross domestic product ratio between 1980 and 1990. Most governments' stock of debt grew considerably over the

period. Worth noting was Finland's ratio of 13.9 per cent, unchanged from 1980. This compares with Britain's 35.6, after all the heroic reduction of government debt.

Having identified the evident cost of public debt, the Nomura study concludes that it "would still be justified in the short run, if there were investment projects yielding social returns greater than the cost of borrowing". Another short-run justification would be if the government were seeking to stabilise the economy in the face of economic shocks. Surely these conditions apply across the Soviet domain. Much greater reliance on market mechanisms for government borrowing would, furthermore, appear to have removed the risk of a recurrence of the debt crises of the Twenties. Complacency about debt must be avoided. But it would be foolish to rule out government borrowing where it makes sense.

The problem should dictate the solution, not ideology. That, after all, is what the West has spent decades telling the communist world.

Calling directors to account after the free-for-all Eighties

Angela Mackay
sees a change
in boardroom
attitudes
summed up by
the promise
of 'corporate
governance'



Mood change: Sir Adrian Cadbury is aware that shareholders are seeking reform

HAROLD Wilson, the former Labour prime minister, popularised the word "governance" in a volume of his memoirs. The term had a grand and responsible ring to it and when regulators started looking more closely at ways management dealt with shareholders' money, the word "corporate" was placed before it and the ethical commercial catchphrase of the early Nineties was born.

Corporate governance is being vigorously tackled in America and is becoming an important issue in Britain. Earlier this year, for example, the Cadbury committee was formed, under the aegis of Sir Adrian Cadbury, to report on the financial aspects of corporate governance. Sponsored by the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England and the accounting profession, the committee will submit a draft report in six months. This transition from financial free-for-all to post-mortem was a logical one. During the boom years of the last decade when growth and profitability were almost taken for granted, shareholders found little to complain about. After the collapse of the great leveraged buy-out boom in America and the onset of recession, the mood changed. Institutional shareholders saw the value of their stakes dropping but did not see the salaries and perks of those in charge declining in tandem. The size of executive packages has become a controversial issue on both sides of the Atlantic. In Britain, however, the salaries and bonuses which caused the furore lag well behind their American counterparts. For example, Iain

Valance, BT's chief, whose pay increased to about £600,000 is still well behind Rand V. Araskog, the chief executive of ITT, who last year was paid \$11.46 million. Compensation committees, dominated by non-executive, or independent, directors, should set salaries and conditions with reference to the company's performance, the economy, relative remuneration and common sense. Many independent directors, however, are also executives at other listed companies and have a vested interest in ensuring that salaries keep growing rather than shrinking.

Michael Fowle, head of audit at KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, believes the basic reason for corporate governance is the need for checks and balances when other people's money is at stake.

In the Eighties, short-termism took over, and big shareholders eventually became disturbed about this cavalier attitude to shareholders' interests. Mr Fowle suggested the biggest corporate conflict is often management versus shareholder interests

and that manifests itself most clearly in the availability and quality of information.

Recently in Britain, Hanson and ADT, for example, have been criticised for secrecy surrounding their accounts and composition of their boards. Mr Fowle said: "Better corporate governance will probably result in lower costs. There will be less litigation, lower insurance premiums and maybe lower auditing costs. Look at the Texaco and Pennzoil litigation for example. The legal fees alone were about \$1 billion."

He is an advocate of audit committees which are already mandatory for American listed companies. "Audit committees give independent directors a very specific forum in which to understand key issues and they give auditors an alternative route to examine companies." In Britain, banks are the only groups required to have them. Audit committees may also latch on to instances of fraud more quickly than conventional boards of directors. Recent cases, such as Ferranti International and Polly Peck

International, have focused on the role of non-executive directors and whether they fulfilled their roles adequately.

Sir Adrian's committee is examining the need for audit committees and the role of auditors. He said the role of the institutional shareholder was important in exerting pressure for change. "I have detected a change in their mood. They are more demanding and are supportive of bodies like Proned."

Proned is a register of independent directors that is responsible for the appointment of about 100 non-executive directors each year. The Institute of Directors is also useful in the selection of independent directors.

There are few books on corporate governance, but one American tome, *Power and Accountability* by Monks and Minow, has emerged as the textbook, according to Mr Fowle. Papers on corporate governance have been delivered to the Confederation of British Industry and other bodies recently but as yet there is no British authority in sight on the topic.

Values at home and abroad

GILT-EDGED

Do gilts still offer good long-term value for international investors? This year, gilts have been one of the best performing bond markets in local currency terms, returning about 11.4 per cent on the JP Morgan index. Only Australia (12.7 per cent) and Spain (12.2 per cent) have been better.

But in dollar terms that positive performance turns into a 6.17 per cent loss. That is still better than most other European markets but compares with a global index return of 1.43 per cent and an American return of 6.66 per cent.

A good guide to underlying value can be gained by looking at comparative real yields. We calculated real ten-year yields for America, Canada, Japan, Germany, The Netherlands, France and Britain, using various inflation measures and time periods. On the basis of headline inflation, only France, with a real yield of 5.6 per cent, has a higher real yield than Britain (4.3 per cent).

British real yields look attractive on almost all forward-looking measures of inflation, including headline, core, unit labour cost and producer price. American and Japanese

bond markets score poorly on almost all inflation measures and periods of calculation.

For example, on our forecast for 1992, we expect Britain's inflation to be similar to Germany's, The Netherlands' and America's at about 3.7 per cent, but above that in France and Canada (about 3.4 per cent) and Japan (2.3 per cent).

On this basis, British real yields are 6.1 per cent against 4.6 and 4.2 per cent in Germany and America respectively. Even using consensus ten-year inflation forecasts, British real yields of 5.3 per cent compare favourably with those in America (3.9 per cent) and Japan (3.8 per cent), and rival those in Germany (5.7 per cent) and Canada (5.6 per cent). The conclusion is plain: on the basis of real yields, the British market remains good long-term value compared with America, Japan and probably Germany and The Netherlands. But Canada and France look even better bets.

What about nearer term? The existence of long-term underlying real value will not result in a straight-line reduction in nominal yield spreads. Indeed, the speed at which British nominal spreads over Germany, France and The Netherlands have narrowed, has left gilts looking relatively overbought. That is not the case with the spreads over America, Canada and Japan.

Political risk and fears for the pound in the EMS have taken a back seat in the recent gilt market rally, which has been helped by the deeper than expected recession. But EMS and political worries have not been banished forever and the need for continuing PSBR funding remains.

With Germany and The Netherlands set to slow in the second half, there is scope for a setback in UK yields relative to the Continent. But the key, long term, is inflation convergence within the EMS. On this assumption, gilts are an attractive long-term bet versus Germany and The Netherlands, and the lower yielding American and Japanese markets.

Even though the British market remains good long-term value in local currency

terms, what about currency risk? Unhedged purchases of British bonds out of dollars are too risky for American investors, given the probability that sterling will fall against the dollar over the next year.

Against the yen, partly unhedged purchases of gilts are more justifiable because sterling's downside risk looks less than against the dollar. Given the high spread between short-term interest rates in America and Japan on the one hand, and Britain on the other, hedging of British bonds is relatively expensive for Japanese and American investors. Nevertheless, because of the scope for narrowing in the yield spread between Britain and the American and Japanese markets, hedged purchases of gilts still hold some attraction. For continental investors, unhedged holdings of gilts are much less risky. If they do decide to hedge, it is relatively cheap.

Not only are gilts still an attractive long-term bet for domestic investors as inflation falls, they remain reasonable value for foreigners as well.

DOUG JONES
Crown Agents Asset Management

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Uneasy rider

WHAT seemed like a good idea has turned into a nightmare for Giles Crewdson, financial headhunter and rock guitarist. Crewdson, who plays in *Sweet Band* and looks the part — he often disguises himself under a long, matted wig — is leaving Russell Reynolds of St James for the less familiar surroundings of the Square Mile, where he joins Baines Gwiner, another headhunting firm, in September. To prepare for the longer journey from his Fulham home, he has decided to buy an enormous 900cc motorcycle, but first has to gain a licence to ride it. "He tried last week," says an amused associate, "and failed. He blamed the examiner." Better luck next time.

Playing with fire

BT is getting it in the neck again — this time from the normally placid residents of Scarborough, North Yorkshire. They are still smarting from a fire in the local telephone exchange in November which put 23,000 lines out of action for up to two weeks. An enquiry into the cause has been completed, but BT has decided not to disclose the findings — to the fury of residents who are seeking compensation. BT gave £250,000 to the town to make up for the inconvenience, but the money has gone towards a local theatre project backed by Alan Ayckbourn, the playwright.

Hard times

FAITHFUL regulars at the George and Vulture, one of the City's oldest eateries, are to be heard crying into their bubble and squeak, the famous establishment's *tour de force*. Samuel Smith, the brewer, has obtained planning permission to convert the George and Vulture into a public house, with only limited eating facilities on the third floor. Ray Hall, manager of the G&V, says: "I think we have had it now." Charles Dickens, who wrote part of *The Pickwick Papers* while staying at the G&V, would be horrified by the turn of events. Samuel Smith has already closed for refurbishment Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese, off Fleet Street, another legendary watering hole, upsetting journalists and Japanese tourists alike.

Change of tack

A SOUTH African group recently decided to run a competition to raise extra funds but was forced to change its plans after an unfortunate incident. The first prize was to have been a Christmas cruise to the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. But the vessel chosen for the lucky winner's trip was the *Oceanos*, the Greek cruise ship that rather embarrassingly sank off Coffee Bay, South Africa, last month. And the organiser of the competition? The South African Lifesaving Association.

JON ASHWORTH

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No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Chartered Bank	Building Roads	
2	Bridle	Industrials A-D	
3	Grand Met	Breweries	
4	APV	Industrials A-D	
5	Bulky	Industrials A-D	
6	Refined	Building Roads	
7	Shackley	Industrials S-Z	
8	Unilever	Industrials S-Z	
9	Watmough	Paper, Print Adv	
10	Marbury	Industrials L-R	
11	Lillehall	Industrials L-R	
12	RMC Op	Building Roads	
13	Wilson (Comonly)	Building Roads	
14	Williams Edge	Industrials S-Z	
15	Perris	Industrials L-R	
16	ML Hops	Industrials L-R	
17	Len Service	Motor, Aircraft	
18	Body Shop	Drumery Stores	
19	Brewin (Q)	Industrials E-K	
20	Meyer Int	Building Roads	
21	Aeroplane Eng	Industrials A-D	
22	Levett (V)	Building Roads	
23	EMAP	Newspapers, Pub	
24	Swaley	Industrials S-Z	
25	Die Cast Press	Electricals	
26	Capital Radio	Leisure	
27	THORN EMI	Electricals	
28	Calliford	Building Roads	
29	Cable Wireless	Electricals	
30	Granger	Property	
31	Brixton	Property	
32	Laird	Industrials L-R	
33	Presme	Electricals	
34	Manfield	Breweries	
35	Baird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
36	Marley	Building Roads	
37	Unit Newspapers	Newspapers, Pub	
38	McKay Sec	Property	
39	Raymond Williams	Building Roads	
40	Dialson	Industrials A-D	
41	Blackie Ltd	Drumery Stores	
42	Fitzthum	Industrials E-K	
43	Corwell Parker 'A'	Industrials A-D	
44	New Ltd	Newspapers, Pub	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

There were no valid claims for the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £4,000.

BRITISH FUNDS						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

UNDATED						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

INDEX-LINKED						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

ELECTRICALS						
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 12. Dealings end August 30. \$Contango day September 2. Settlement day September 9.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

BREWERIES					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

BUILDING, ROADS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

ELECTRICITY					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

FINANCE, LAND					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

FOODS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

DRAPERY, STORES					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

HOTELS, CATERERS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

E-K					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

L-R					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

S-Z					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

OILS, GAS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

INSURANCE					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

LEISURE					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

MINING					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

SHOES, LEATHER					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

TEXTILES					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

TOBACCO					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

TRANSPORT					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

WATER					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

OILS, GAS					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING					
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Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

MINING					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

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Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

INSURANCE					
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Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
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TOBACCO					
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Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

TRANSPORT					
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
Alfred Holt	100.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00

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LAW TIMES

THE TIMES TUESDAY AUGUST 27 1991

The black judge who will not fit the mould

In his attempt to join the Supreme Court, Judge Clarence Thomas is fighting a backlash from both blacks and whites. James D. Zirin reports

Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of federal judge Clarence Thomas as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States? Tough question. Judge Thomas, picked by President Bush to succeed the civil rights advocate Justice Thurgood Marshall, is a black conservative who has denounced racial quotas as a means of countering discrimination against minority groups and been critical of affirmative action. He has written that "class preferences are an affront to the rights and dignity of individuals — both those individuals who are directly disadvantaged by them, and those who are their supposed beneficiaries".

Judge Thomas was a Yale law school graduate at a time when the admission policies were admittedly embracing racial quotas, but he rejects all suggestions of favoured treatment. "This thing about how they let me into Yale — that kind of stuff offends me. All they did was stop stopping us," he says.

The Supreme Court of the United States is more powerful than the House of Lords. It is the court of last resort for appeals from the lower state and federal courts and has, since 1803, asserted the power to declare an act of the legislature unconstitutional. It was the first Mr Justice Marshall who then declared that "it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is".

Over the years, the court has used its daunting power to strike down "New Deal" legislation for economic and social reforms, uphold free speech rights of political dissidents, severely limit libel claims by public officials, regulate the use of racial quotas to achieve affirmative action goals, sustain flag burning as a form of symbolic speech and vindicate abortion rights. These are just some of the areas where it has ex-

pounded constitutional principles and applied them to issues of profound national importance.

There are nine justices on the Supreme Court appointed for life by the president. The constitution provides that such appointments must be made with the "advice and consent" of the Senate. Using this power, the Senate has rejected 28 nominees to the court.

Some constitutional scholars argue that the "advice and consent" clause limits the Senate's role to determining the competence and qualifications of a nominee to serve. Others, however, contend that the constitution makes judicial selection a political process and grants senators the right to question a nominee on a broad range of political and philosophical issues.

Even without Judge Thomas, there is a conservative majority on the court and he is sure to face tough questions next month from the powerful and Democrat-controlled Senate judiciary committee. At least 100 liberal groups have been known to take positions on past court nominees. Judge Thomas's nomination is particularly difficult because of the politics of race. He is opposed by organised labour, the Black Congressional Caucus and by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP). In making the announcement, the NAACP chairman proclaimed that "Judge Thomas's inconsistent views on civil rights policy make him an unpredictable element on an increasingly radical conservative court". As a black professor at Howard University puts it: "Blackness ultimately means more than colour; it also means a set of values from which Judge Thomas is apparently estranged."



Heading into a political storm: Judge Clarence Thomas with President Bush

'We're going to kill him politically... where did this little creep come from?'

He is also opposed by women's groups for his views on abortion. A representative of the National Organisation of Women says: "We are going to 'kill him' (referring to Ronald Reagan's nominee, Robert Bork, who failed Senate confirmation). 'We're going to kill him politically... this little creep, where did he come from?'"

However, some liberals have supported the Thomas nomination. Dean Guido Calabresi of the Yale law school, a Democrat and professor of liberal, respects him as an independent thinker. Mr Calabresi says he supports Judge Thomas because he knows him to be a "decent human being who cares profoundly for his fellows" and that he is "not the caricature that some of his opponents have put forth".

Mr Calabresi finds the views of the current Supreme Court "disgusting" and "misguided" — the "very opposite of what a judicious moderate, or even conservative judicial body should do". Yet, he likes Judge Thomas because he has "experienced life", knows "what it is like to be poor and friendless" and is "willing to stand up against the pack".

However, other liberals are not so sanguine. The new justice will soon have to grapple with whether *Roe v Wade*, the court's 1973 decision upholding abortion rights, should be overruled, as well as tough issues of affirmative action, suspects' rights and capital punishment. Judge Thomas, if confirmed, would serve until the year 2030, if he retires at the same age as did Justice Marshall. His impact on the court could be profound. For there was a time when a venerated principle of constitutional interpretation was *stare decisis* — the rule that a court should stand by its decisions. The English common law, on which United States jurisprudence is based, has always exalted the value of precedent as one of its crown jewels. But recently the majority of the Supreme Court, as Justice Marshall put it, has sent "a clear signal that scores of established constitutional liberties are now ripe for reconsideration".

The Thomas nomination has been blasted by liberals as "cynical" and "political". But

Unlocking the door to prison reform

THERE is general agreement that recent events in prisons call for changes in the organisation of the prison service. However, there is no agreement as to what they should be.

The Prison Governors' Association suggests that more of its members should be engaged in administration in the prison department of the Home Office. The Prison Officers' Association wants more uniformed staff employed. The suggestion has been made that the Prison Commission, which managed prisons from 1877 until 1963, should be re-established.

Some argue that fewer civil servants should be employed in the prison department and that the top management should be recruited from commerce or industry. But there will be no point in making any changes until the government has decided for what purpose, or purposes, prisons should be run.

Judges know that when they send a burglar with previous convictions to prison the probabilities are that he will take to crime again within weeks of being released. But if prison sentences for this kind of offender are for the purpose of preventing crime, they should be longer, rather than shorter.

Twice this century, in 1908 and 1948, Parliament tackled this problem. In 1908, the offence of being a habitual offender was created. Juries did not like returning verdicts of guilty and the act fell into disuse. The Criminal Justice Act 1948 gave judges power to pass extra long sentences on habitual offenders. Judges were reluctant to do so. By the 1960s, few such sentences were being passed. The inference is that the public rejects the concept of a penal policy based on the prevention of crime by long sentences.



BRIEF

SIR FREDERICK LAWTON

The statutory purpose set out in the Prison Rules, first made under the Prisons Act 1898, is the rehabilitation of offenders. For years it has been accepted by those working in the prison service that this is an unattainable objective. But if rehabilitation is impractical, what should be the object, or objects, of a prison sentence? So far there has been no answer. Is the purpose deterrence? Those with experience of the courts know that offenders with previous convictions are likely to reappear in the courts, whereas, for about 80 per cent of first offenders, appearing in court and being convicted — not the sentence imposed — is what deters.

If rehabilitation is impractical, deterrence is useless and sentencing for the prevention of crime unacceptable, what should be the purpose of a prison sentence? Of the four classical reasons for imposing prison sentences only retribution remains, but not in the sense of causing pain because of antecedent offences, but because society has to take action to show its disapproval of anti-social conduct. Since the 1820s, when most corporal punishments were abolished and the number of capital offences reduced from about 160 to four, the deprivation of liberty has become the only way of showing society's disapproval.

No one knows whether prison sentences stop others from committing crime. Perhaps they do, but probably not among that section of society which seems to produce so many of the criminals.

If Parliament did accept that retribution in this sense should be the reason for imprisonment, prison administration could be made simpler. Most of the arrangements which exist for the rehabilitation of prisoners could be set aside. Rehabilitation could be regarded as a hoped-for result of good, sensible discipline. This is what the prison commissioners between 1898 and 1939 tried to achieve and they may have succeeded.

By the Prisons Act 1865, Parliament approved a rigorous prison regime. Courts were empowered to impose sentences of imprisonment with hard labour. Some were put to work breaking stones in quarries, others excavating sites for new docks. The object was to make prisons terrifying places, but they did not stop recidivism.

It is pertinent to remember that the average daily population of our penal institutions in the 1930s was about 13,000, not 46,000 as it is today. A further advantage would be that the uniformed staff would not be frustrated and irritated by being expected to work a system designed to achieve rehabilitation, knowing that this is impractical. Rehabilitation of offenders is more likely to be achieved by agencies working outside prisons.

As a Partisan shot at the institution he served for almost three decades, Judge Thurgood Marshall wrote in dissent that "power, not reason, is the new currency of this court's decision making". The senators will have this well in mind, as they sharpen their teeth for Judge Thomas. And so will the nominee when he prepares for the confirmation hearings.

● The author is a former Lord Justice of Appeal. His father worked in the prison service for 42 years, retiring in 1956 as the governor of Wandsworth Prison.

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INNS AND OUTS

Hot under the collar

IT DOES not pay to be late in America, especially when the people waiting for you have paid \$100 (£60) for the pleasure of hearing you sing. It is a big mistake when those fans are Californians and are kept waiting in the sweltering desert heat for over two hours.

When the singer, Julio Iglesias, finally appeared on stage at 9.30pm, his first song was drowned out by the fans' jeers and boos. No explanation was given for the delay and, according to the *American National Law Journal*, 2,000 of the disappointed fans are suing Iglesias and the owners of the Hyatt Grand Champaign Hotel for the refund of their money.

The fans allege that the hotel deliberately delayed the concert to maximise its drinks sales before it began. The hotel vigorously denies this.

Extra burden

THE County Court's jurisdiction has been widened by new provisions in the Courts and Legal Services Act. In the view of many lawyers, the effect will be to add to the burdens of an already overstretched service.

The recently published *Judicial Statistics for 1990*, from the Lord Chancellor's department, seems to bear this out. The year saw a 36 per cent increase in county court actions, bringing the total to 3,561,386. Mortgage repossession actions rose by 59 per cent to 145,318, and eviction warrants rose by 25 per cent to 106,984, of which 41,799 were executed.

Fewer details are supplied than in previous years. This means that the number of personal injury actions, many of which are being transferred to the County Court under the new act, will not be monitored. Lawyers think that, since personal injury actions take up a great deal of court time, it would make sense to give as much information about them as possible.

Liberty takings

CAMPAIGNING groups concerned with law reform find it tough to raise funds for their work at the best of times. Hats off then to Liberty (the National Council for Civil Liberties) for ingenious fund raising for its campaigns, which this year have included calls for a radical review of the system of appointing and training judges.

Liberty member David Watson — also a representative for the finance and insurance company Legal & General — has set up a financial consultancy service for Liberty members covering house purchase, pension planning, and life insurance.

However, instead of pocketing all the commission on

contracts entered into by staff members, he will refund part of it to Liberty.

Flushed out
WHEN the American law firm Gaston Snow decided to commission purpose-built offices, it called in an architect and fixed the price for the job. All went smoothly, until the firm received the bill. It was almost £300,000 more than Gaston Snow expected. After



G&D

querying the bill, the partners discovered that one of their rank, who was rather large, had decided that the lavatory cubicles were too small and had asked for them to be redesigned to give more room.

Charity hitch

DEPENDING on your views about "donor fatigue", a new EC directive on data protection contains a recipe for ruin. People who cannot cope with

rule that a court should stand by its decisions. The English common law, on which United States jurisprudence is based, has always exalted the value of precedent as one of its crown jewels. But recently the majority of the Supreme Court, as Justice Marshall put it, has sent "a clear signal that scores of established constitutional liberties are now ripe for reconsideration".

The Thomas nomination has been blasted by liberals as "cynical" and "political". But

charity mail-shots will be pleased to see that the directive contains proposals to prohibit "profiling" (whereby charities develop lists of people who are known to be likely to respond to mailings). It will force charities to consult any individual they propose to mail in advance and to do so each time they want to send out begging letters.

Charities are perturbed by the proposals, which could bring donations through traditional direct mail techniques to a halt. Non-profit groups on the Continent are campaigning for amendments to the directive. They are happy, they say, for the law to protect people who do not want to receive unsolicited mailings, but would like to be able to reach potential donors who do not object.

The decision involved a £256,363 loan to a company called Socair Limited, which wanted to buy a regional airline. The loan was guaranteed by officers of the company, their parents and business associates.

When their bank called in the loan, the parents and associates argued that the loan was unjust because, although they understood their legal obligations, no one had explained the commercial risks of the venture.

The court upheld this view, stating that it was the duty of the bank to make sure the guarantor had good independent financial advice. The decision has led banks to rethink the system.

SCRIVENOR

Business as usual as tanks roll

British lawyers in Moscow woke to find themselves in the middle of the coup last week. Paul Melling watched events from his office window. Edward Fennell reports

Last Monday morning got off to a bad start for English lawyer Paul Melling, who runs the Baker & McKenzie office in Pushkin Square, Moscow. "My driver telephoned to tell me not to bother coming into the office because the country was heading for civil war," Mr Melling says. Fortunately, as events turned out, Mr Melling's driver was wrong. But, for the next 48 hours, the offices of Baker & McKenzie, which claims to be the only fully-accredited Western law office in the Soviet Union, was the focus of intense activity as the lawyers and their Western clients battled to work out what was going on.

Mr Melling says: "On Monday morning the mood in the office was one of incredible depression. We have 14 Soviet staff and they were convinced it was the end of perestroika, the end of glasnost and the end of Baker & McKenzie."

As the day wore on, however, it became evident that the outcome was not so clear. Meanwhile, faxes and telephone calls poured into the office from clients seeking advice.

"Once we got into Monday afternoon people stopped jumping to conclusions and, apart from the fact that the street outside our office was full of tanks, life seemed

to be going on as normal. The impressive thing was that not a single client told us to stop work on any of their transactions."

Things were different on Wednesday morning, however, when the blockades around Moscow city centre meant that staff were unable to move around town. But by mid-afternoon the crisis was over. "I drove off to a meeting and it was as if the coup had never taken place," Mr Melling says. Although there is bound to be a period of uncertainty ahead, the Baker & McKenzie view is that within the next month Western business will start to flow into the Soviet Union on an enhanced scale.

"Part of the problem Western enterprises have had in doing business with the Soviet Union has been the constant tension — and sometimes contradiction — between Soviet law and the laws of the various republics," Mr Melling says. "In some cases, clients have decided that the uncertainties are not worth the risk. Now, however, I think those problems will be resolved and that means a major reduction in the obstacles to Western investment."

Norton Rose is the only other London firm to have a permanent presence in the Soviet Union, but Marcia Levy, its resident lawyer, flew out of Moscow on annual leave on Friday. However, for



Room with a view: Paul Melling (inset) watched the action from the window of his Moscow office

Edward Lee-Smith, a Norton Rose London partner, the outcome of the coup has confirmed the firm's decision to open in Moscow.

"Although some people may be put off investing in the Soviet Union for a short time, the coup has shown the maturity of the Soviet people and that will be good for business confidence. I now hope that the British government will see that the Soviet Union can be trusted and that they deserve our support," he says.

Even when things looked at their bleakest, work was still continuing on Soviet transactions in Norton Rose's London office.

"An important client was so undeterred that he wanted us to get

on a plane with him and fly to Moscow to tell the Russians that we were still committed to the deal. For our part, it never crossed our mind to close the office down. But it did seem a pity that all the foundation work we had put in over the last year might lead to nothing."

Julian Lew, one of the partners who leads the East European practice at S. J. Berwin, says the coup undermined the uncertainty that he had felt all along about the difficulties of dealing with the Soviet Union.

"In the long run, the Soviet Union is the plum of Eastern Europe, but we have preferred to concentrate on Hungary and

Czechoslovakia because they are much easier to deal with," Mr Lew says. "I think there will be a cooling-off period of three to four months before Western business starts to look again seriously at the Soviet Union."

Perhaps the London lawyers who have most to gain from the failure of the coup, however, are those at Fretz Chalmers, who were given the task of writing the official Confederation of British Industry guide to doing business in the Soviet Union. Three months ago they were advised by the British embassy in Moscow to postpone attempts to draft anything because the situation was so uncertain.

Cashing in on market forces

A barrister argues that increases in Inns of Court rents could force up legal charges

At the risk of being accused of special pleading, I would like to make a point about one important aspect of barristers' costs. About two-thirds of the Bar is still to be found housed in London, the great majority within the four Inns of Court, and the largest single component of most barristers' costs is rent.

For years, the Inns kept barristers' rents low, well below those in central London generally. The Bar was obviously able to offer a cheaper service as a result, although in the end it proved misguided to have kept rents so low for so long.

All this has now changed. Throughout the 1980s, and even earlier, Inn rents rose rapidly to bring them up to the level of market rents outside the Inns, which themselves were quickly rising. There were good policy reasons for it, not least the Inns' need for increased funds to modernise and maintain the fabric of their buildings.

The Bar had to face the realities of the commercial world. The great bulk of the profession accepted that, although for some, such as new entrants and those practising in less fashionable areas, the increases have not been easily borne.

Indeed, the Bar Council encouraged the Inns to continue this trend. In 1987, when it recommended that they adopt a policy of raising their rents to market levels as soon as possible. But it is here, in my view, that matters have started to go wrong.

Inn rents are now at about the level of commercial rents prevailing in central London. Neverthe-

less, because of the special attractiveness and advantages to barristers of practising within the Inns, and the limited space available, it is arguable that the "market rent" within the Inns is higher than that outside them. Some Inns have in the past few years tested this by putting vacant premises out to tender, when they have obtained rents far higher than those generally prevailing outside.

As a result, at least one Inn's surveyor has now concluded that the true market rent for Inn premises is about the £40 per sq ft mark. That particular Inn is now seeking rents in that region. Yet, in central London generally, much office accommodation currently stands empty, and landlords are apparently finding it hard to let such accommodation at even £30 per sq ft.

This cannot be right, and I do not believe it is what the Bar Council intended or at least envisaged. From the Bar's point of view there are good reasons why the Inns should not cash in on such "special market" rents in this way. From the public's point of view, the effect of this policy, if generally adopted and taken to its logical conclusion, must be to increase the costs of legal services at a time when the Lord Chancellor is concerned to keep them down.

If the Lord Chancellor wishes to prevent the costs of legal services unnecessarily rising further, I think he could do worse than look into this question.

STEPHEN ACTON

• The author is a practising barrister

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Proving compulsion in watching and besetting

DPP v Fidler and Another
Before Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Roulger
[Judgment July 30]

To mount a charge successfully under section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875, the prosecution had to prove that a defendant's "watching and besetting" of premises where an activity took place "compelled" another to abstain from doing something which he had a legal right to do.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment in dismissing an appeal brought by the prosecution by way of case stated against the decision of Stockport Justices on January 15, 1990 holding that the defendants, James William Fidler and Joan Moran had no case to

answer under the 1875 Act. The court did however allow the prosecution's appeal in respect of a charge under the Public Order Act 1986. In view of the lapse of time, the prosecution did not pursue the matter.

Mr Anthony Gee, QC, for the prosecution; Miss Maura Logan, for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE NOLAN said that the information concerning the 1875 Act alleged that the defendants, with a view to preventing a person from doing an act which he had a legal right to do, namely undertake a termination of pregnancy, wrongfully and without legal authority watched and beset a licensed abortion clinic.

The prosecution argued that

they did not have to prove compulsion, but watching and besetting "with a view to" compulsion. If that was right, then the conclusion for which Mr Gee contended was that the purpose of the defendants, *prima facie* at least, was not merely to dissuade others from performing or undergoing abortion but to compel them to abstain, or more simply to prevent them from doing so. In his Lordship's judgment that contention went too far.

It was plain that the purpose of the anti-abortion group in watching and besetting the clinic was to stop abortions from being carried out there, but it was equally plain that the means employed to implement that purpose were confined to verbal abuse and reproach and shocking reminders of the physical

implications of abortion. Physical force was neither used nor threatened.

The justices were right to find that that purpose, thus implemented, was a purpose of dissuade rather than one of compulsion.

Section 7(4) of the 1875 Act contained a proviso which excluded from the offence attendance in order merely to obtain or communicate information. In *J. Lyons & Sons v Wilkins* ([1899] 1 Ch 255) the court held that attending in order to persuade was not within the proviso.

The proviso was repealed by section 2(2) of the Trade Disputes Act 1906 but if, none the less, watching and besetting with a view to mere persuasion amounted to a breach of the

section, then the decision of the justices in the present case could not be upheld.

His Lordship was satisfied that that part of *Lyons* did not represent the present state of the criminal law. In any normal use of language "to persuade" was not the same as "to compel". In *Lyons* the fact "persuasion" was viewed as a form of compulsion proceeded on the basis that the proviso to the subsection as it stood in 1899 was to be taken as a guide to what was and was not prohibited by the subsection. Since the proviso had gone, the plain words "to compel" remained, without any qualification.

Mr Justice Roulger agreed. Solicitors: CPS, Manchester; Cunningham & Young, Stockport.

Regina v Miall
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Roulger
[Judgment July 25]

Justices had no power under section 41(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 to commit a summary offence for trial at the crown court together with an offence triable only on indictment. The introductory words of the subsection made it plain that a summary offence could only be committed to the crown court with an offence triable either way.

No power had been conferred on the crown court by section 41(1) to exercise a supervisory function over the conditions for the exercise of the power. The crown court was only required to satisfy itself as to matters contained in (a) and (b) of the subsection.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so held in allowing an appeal by John Fraser Miall against his conviction at Grimsby Crown Court (Judge Wilcock) on October 9, 1990 for driving a vehicle on a road with excess alcohol in his body.

Section 41 of the 1988 Act provides: "(1) Where a magistrates' court commits a person to the crown court for trial on indictment for an offence triable either way or a number of such offences, it may also commit him for trial for any summary offence with which he is charged and which (a) is punishable by imprisonment or involves obligatory or discretionary dis-

qualification from driving; and (b) arises out of circumstances which appear to the court to be the same as or connected with those giving rise to the offence, or one of the offences, triable either way...

"(3) A magistrates' court's decision to exercise the power conferred by subsection (1) above shall not be subject to appeal or liable to be questioned in any court."

Mr Paul S. Fleming, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr John Stobart for the prosecution.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR EVANS said that the appellant had pleaded guilty to an indictment containing two counts: (i) doing acts tending and intended to pervert the course of justice, and (ii) driving while disqualified.

He had also pleaded guilty to driving a motor vehicle with his alcohol concentration above the limit prescribed in section 5(1A) of the Road Traffic Act 1988, a summary offence for which he had been committed for trial by the magistrates' court pursuant to section 41 of the 1988 Act.

It was clear from the language of section 41(3) that a lawful decision by a magistrates' court could not be subject to appeal or questioned, but where there was no legal basis for the magistrates' decision, such decision was a nullity and an application lay to quash it.

That was recognised by a line of cases summarised in *R v Cain*

([1985] AC 46, 55) where Lord Scarman had said: "... the court has adopted the distinction between 'errors' and 'jurisdiction', allowing appeal to lie for want of jurisdiction". He also observed that an order made by a superior court of record, such as the crown court, could not be described as a nullity.

However, their Lordships took the view that those observations were confined to orders made by a superior court of record and, in particular, by the crown court, and were not intended to apply to cases involving decisions of an inferior court which were a nullity.

As the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, had no jurisdiction to quash the decision to commit to a Divisional Court to deal with the matter as an application for judicial review and order *certiorari* to bring up and quash the decision to commit the summary offence for trial.

The court expressed its dismay that the errors with which they had had to deal had been allowed to occur. This was the third case in which their Lordships' court alone had had to consider the same point relating to committals under section 41 and apparently there were several like cases in the list.

The failure to exercise a minimum degree of care had resulted in an unnecessary use of the court's time and the expenditure of unnecessary costs.

Solicitors: CPS, Humberstone.

Objective test for reasonable conduct defence

DPP v Clarke and Others
Before Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Roulger
[Judgment July 30]

The defence of reasonable conduct in section 53(c) of the Public Order Act 1986 in a charge of using threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour within the hearing or sight of a person likely to be caused harassment, alarm or distress contrary to sections 51(b) and 6 of the 1986 Act was to be viewed objectively.

The words "is aware that it may be threatening, abusive or insulting" in section 6(4) imputed a subjective element on the part of the defendant.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a

reserved judgment in dismissing an appeal brought by the prosecution by way of case stated against the decision of Stockport Justices on February 28, 1990 to acquit each of the defendants, Michael Edward Clarke, Maurice Wilfred Lewis, Kathleen Marie O'Connell and Katherine Scott O'Keefe of an offence contrary to sections 51(b) and 6 of the 1986 Act.

Mr Anthony Gee, QC, for the prosecution; the defendants did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE NOLAN said that the events which gave rise to the charges took place outside a licensed abortion clinic. Each of the defendants

was carrying a picture of an aborted foetus at the time of arrest.

The justices applied an objective test and concluded in relation to section 53(c) that the conduct of each of the defendants was not reasonable. But, applying section 6, and using a subjective test they concluded that on the balance of probabilities none of the defendants intended the picture displayed to be threatening, abusive or insulting, nor was any of them aware that the picture might be threatening, abusive or insulting.

In the questions posed for the opinion of the High Court the justices asked whether they were right to apply those tests: the

answer in both cases was "yes".

The prosecution argued, however, that the only reasonable conclusion open to the justices was that each of the defendants was aware, at the very least, that the display of the picture might be abusive or insulting.

The prosecution referred to the intentional display of the pictures of an aborted foetus outside an abortion clinic in the presence of females attending the clinic to the fact that the display continued despite the directions and requests of a police constable, and the justices' conclusion that the display of the pictures was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress and did so to the police constable.

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Struggling Liverpool give youth its chance

Peake is expected to have his work cut out at Highbury

By LOUISE TAYLOR

IF TREVOR Peake had nurtured hopes of familiarising himself with his new Luton Town colleagues in a low-key fixture, he will be disabused tonight when he steps out into the glare of Highbury to face an Arsenal side seeking its first win of the season.

After Arsenal's unexpected defeat at Everton and Aston Villa, following a disappointing draw with Queens Park Rangers, Luton, everyone's pre-season favourites for relegation, are widely expected to feel the backlash from George Graham's team this evening.

That is where Peake comes in. David Platt, the Luton manager, who acquired the central defender from Coventry City for £100,000 yesterday, said: "Peake is just what we need against the League champions. He is an experienced player and leader on the field."

Graham is unlikely to panic at his team's form and will probably retain the 13 players on duty in the 3-1 defeat at Villa Park on Saturday, although Andrew Cole and Siggi Jonsson are added to the squad.

Arsenal can draw consolation from the fact that Liverpool—with only one win to their name—have also been slow off the starting blocks.

Graeme Souness, the Liverpool manager, is hampered by injuries as he prepares for tonight's game against Queens Park Rangers at Anfield. Asked yesterday how many fit players would be in his squad for the match, he replied: "Nine."

Souness has eight senior players, including John

Barnes, unavailable because of injury, and Gary Ablett is suspended after his sending-off in a pre-season game.

Mark Wright, the England defender, has failed to recover from a leg injury and is missing for the second consecutive match, while Ronnie Whelan faces a late fitness test on his knee.

"We are down to the bare bones, but that is football," Souness said. "Yes, we have a problem, but I do not want to go on about it. The bonus is that I have a couple of youngsters who have done well for me, and I think that we have quality players who can step into the side."

One such is Steve Harkness, formerly of Carlisle United, who could celebrate his twentieth birthday by starting at full back.

Another filly is that Barnes may not require surgery on his achilles tendon injury. "Surgery is the last option, and something we do not want to rush into. We are waiting for the injury to settle down before we take another look," Souness said.

If Barnes is a legitimate concern, Souness does not accept that the form of Dean Saunders is the forward, signed for £3 million from Derby County during the summer, has yet to score.

"I know that the goals will come," Souness said. "As long as Saunders is contributing to the team I am happy."

While Crystal Palace and Wimbledon meet at their shared Selhurst Park home, the second division features the first of a series of north-east derbies when Newcastle United, who are seeking not only their opening win of the season but first victory at Ayresome Park in 27 years, Middlesbrough prefer Ripley to Slaven in attack.

Kidd appointed to United post

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

BRIAN Kidd is Manchester United's new assistant manager, replacing Archie Knox, who has joined Ferguson.

Alex Ferguson, the United manager, said: "Brian is a thoroughbred United player and is 100 per cent United through and through. He works every bit as hard as I do for the club."

Kidd, aged 42, came to prominence for United when he celebrated his nineteenth birthday by scoring a goal in their European Cup victory over Benfica in 1968. He scored 70 goals in 264 appearances for United and won two England caps before he was transferred to Arsenal for £10,000 in 1974.

Kidd joined Manchester City in 1976 for £100,000, and later played for Everton, Bolton Wanderers and two American clubs before returning to Eng-

land to sign for Preston North End, where he had a brief spell as manager in 1985.

At Sheffield Wednesday, made a profit of only £168,000 last season, despite winning the Rumbelows Cup and gaining promotion from the second division, the club's annual accounts reveal.

Wednesday would have made a substantial loss had it not been for the cup run because they spent heavily on players and wages in an attempt to make a quick return to the first division. They bought players costing £1.4 million and the wage bill rose by £1.22 million to £3.46 million.

The non-League forwards, Carl Hogg, of Paig Rangers and John Hanson, of Leicester United, have joined West Bromwich Albion.

Steven makes early mark

OVERSEAS FOOTBALL BY LOUISE TAYLOR

TREVOR Steven received an ovation from 40,000 Marseilles supporters who chanted his name throughout their 4-2 victory at home to Nîmes on Saturday. Recruited from Rangers for £5 million, a fortnight ago, the English international midfielder made an immediate impact on his first match in the French League by creating Marseilles' first goal for Deschamps in the third minute.

Steven also played a part in his team's second and fourth goals. By Pele, Papin scored the other goal for Marseilles from the penalty spot and has now scored seven times in as many games.

Steven said: "It is very easy to

play with talented players, and I was extremely impressed by the crowd." Tomislav Ivic, Marseilles' Yugoslav coach, said: "Trevor will not need time to settle. He has already. He played a fantastic game."

Marseilles, the French champions, are level on 12 points with Monaco at the top of the table, but Monaco, who beat Lille 1-0 at home on Saturday, boast the better goal difference.

Metz, the early season pace-setters, lost 4-1 at Nantes, where they now share third position.

In Italy, another member of the £5 million club, David Platt, helped Bari to scrape a 1-1 draw at Empoli, of the third division, which carried them into the

second round of the Italian Cup on the away-goals rule.

The England midfielder, late of Aston Villa, scored for missing a penalty in the first leg last week by being involved in the build-up to Losero's goal for Bari.

Sampdoria, the Italian title-holders, captured the Italian Super Cup—contested annually between the League champions and Cup winners—by beating Roma 1-0 at the Marassi stadium.

Bill Foulkes, once of Manchester United, has been offered the job as coach at Molde, of the Norwegian premier division, after the resignation of Age Hareide, formerly of Manchester City.

OVERSEAS RESULTS

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Vorwärts Steyr 3, SV Austria Salzburg 0. Austria Vienna 0, Rapid Wien 1. FC Tirol Innsbruck 0, Austria Salzburg 0. Austria Vienna 0, Rapid Wien 1. FC Tirol Innsbruck 0, Austria Salzburg 0.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEAGUE: Slovan Prague 1, DAC Dunajská Streda 0. Dukla Prague 0, Inter Bratislava 0. Slovan Prague 0, Dukla Prague 0. Slovan Prague 0, Dukla Prague 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: De Graafschap Doornik 2, FC Den Haag 0. FC Volendam 2, FC Twente Enschede 0. FC Volendam 2, FC Twente Enschede 0.

FRENCH LEAGUE: AS Monaco 1, Lille 0. Nîmes 1, Marseille 4. Metz 1, Lens 1. Auxerre 3, Toulouse 0. Cannes 1, Paris Saint-Germain 1. Nancy 0, Valenciennes 0. Metz 1, Auxerre 3.

GERMAN LEAGUE: Borussia Dortmund 2, Bayern Munich 0. Borussia Dortmund 2, Bayern Munich 0.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Fiorentina 1, Lazio 0. Fiorentina 1, Lazio 0.

PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Sporting 1, Benfica 0. Sporting 1, Benfica 0.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Real Madrid 1, Athletic Bilbao 0. Real Madrid 1, Athletic Bilbao 0.

SWISS LEAGUE: Servette 1, FC Zurich 0. Servette 1, FC Zurich 0.

YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Red Star Belgrade 1, Partizan Belgrade 0. Red Star Belgrade 1, Partizan Belgrade 0.



Surprise in store: the 33-1 chance Elegant Solution, right, takes command from the grey Sharrilla and Ardalis at Sandown Park yesterday

Industrious Muir reaps double reward

By RICHARD EVANS

A PAIR of battle-hardened sprinters provided Willie Muir with the greatest day in his young training life at Sandown yesterday when Wild Honour and Farfeli completed a 69-1 double.

The former assistant to Kim Brassy was understandably elated by winning the Chesham Sprint Handicap and Tote Bookmakers Sprint Handicap, but is unlikely to allow the bank holiday triumph to go to his head.

"I don't live the high life or go out to London. If we go out for a meal it is with owners and I haven't changed the car or anything like that. Provided I can take a wage out of training horses, I will be happy."

"If I progress and get better life will get better for me. It's like any business. Racing is going through a tough time at the moment, but so is the whole country. If we don't work we won't get anywhere," the first-season handler said.

The down-to-earth attitude, which is carried out in practice by Muir and his wife, Janet, joining their five staff in muck-

ing out each morning, appears to rub off on his 15 horses. Wild Honour, bought in March for £6,000, was running for the fourteenth time this season and only 48 hours after finishing third in a competitive nursery at Newmarket. Only one of the frame on two occasions, his fifth win yesterday took his prize-money to over £30,000.

"I have never come across a horse so tough. He is as strong as an ox. He was jumping and bucking at home yesterday after running at Newmarket so I

decided to run him again. We don't ride him at home. He trains himself," Muir added. "He was the first horse I bought. I have been very lucky because the dam didn't win a race and had not been a winner. But there was something about him I liked—and I own a leg."

In theory there was no way Wild Honour should have beaten Arabellagill as he was 19lb worse off compared to when he finished three-quarters of a length second to Richard Hannon's two-year-old at

Folkestone in July. But Wild Honour has improved enormously in the past two months and could run again at Chester on Friday.

Farfeli came a cropper in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood when crashing into the rails after the finishing line. The four-year-old injured a knee quite badly and it required three jockeys to pull him free.

"He is still feeling the knee slightly and he has got some foreign body in it, either paint, metal or wood. But he recovered

well and never missed any time in work."

Despite carrying top weight and having been put up 12lb by the handicapper since winning easily at York in July, he battled on most gamely to beat Cantoris by a length. He is entered in the Ayr Gold Cup, Portland Handicap and a group three race in Ireland.

Elegant Solution got backers off to an inauspicious start when winning the EBF Hook Maiden Stakes at 33-1, although the victory did not come as a total surprise to John Hills.

"She has been working very well at home, but my horses have not been in good form and when they are not in good form it is hard to be confident. She is my first two-year-old winner of the season," the trainer said.

Danioux finds an extra gear

ROBERT Danioux, three times champion amateur jockey in France, concentrates more on petrol than horse power nowadays, but found an extra gear on Don West to win the Mott & Chandon Silver Magnolia at Sandown yesterday (Richard Evans writes).

The 33-year-old finance director of a petrol company was at his desk in Paris at 7am yesterday before flying to the Esher course to win the "amateurs Derby" for the second time.

"I am riding less now. I never ride out in the morning, only in

fast and furious from the start. No More The Fool went off at a terrific gallop and Castle Clowns kept it up when taking the lead three furlongs from home.

Danioux always had the leaders in his sights and challenged in the final furlong before winning by half-a-length.

Michael Bell, trainer of Don West, said: "He is my lack at home and is such a champion of a horse—I thought he would be ideal for this race. I want to keep him in training next year because he could be an Ebor horse."

Doubts cloud medal success

AFTER Britain's outstanding performance at the world championships in Vienna it should not be assumed that success at the Olympic Games next year will follow automatically.

Britain won five sets of medals to sit proudly in fourth place in the team rankings. Three of them, the men's coxless pairs, women's coxless pairs and men's eight, were achieved in Olympic disciplines and the potential to produce one gold and two bronze medals is worthy of praise.

But there were doubts about the preparation year ahead before Barcelona. The rowers have been considerable and Richard Phelps, the No. 3, said only two hours after winning his medal: "I cannot understand why we do not attract a sponsor."

He went on to compare athletics and hockey with rowing but the possibility of world exposure does not seem to attract the big companies to a sport with such Olympic potential.

Perhaps potential sponsors are influenced by the image of the Boat Race and Henley Royal Regatta. Perhaps they imagine that rowing is not only a growing sport but a wealthy sport. Not so. Those involved in rowing come from many walks of life.

Wimbledon pumps money into tennis, and Henley, after purchasing its new headquarters and refurbishing Temple Island, is supporting junior and lightweight rowing in a worthwhile fashion.

Henley's devotees are not generally the devotees of rowing at the world championships and Olympic Games. The Boat Race enthusiasts disappear in the summer when the serious business of winning international medals is at its peak.

The worry is that medals will be hard to come by in Barcelona, despite the strength of the British squad. During the celebrations in Vienna, Mike Williams, the ARA treasurer, sounded a note of caution. "We have spent all our resources this year and, unless we achieve a major sponsorship package, we will not be able to send all the crews to the Olympics that we would like to," he said.

Britain is in an enviable position in world rowing, ahead of perennial leading performers like the United States and the Soviet Union. Others are emerging. The Chinese team manager, Ajie Liu, said in Vienna that 23 of the 31 Chinese provinces now compete in the sport, compared with just three ten years ago. Money goes to the provinces according to their success ratio.

The Chinese appeared in their first heavyweight final in Vienna, their men's eight finishing fifth. In the women's lightweight events, in which China has more experience, they achieved a gold medal ahead of Britain.

Meanwhile, British rowing needs support to maintain the enviable position which has been achieved by the dedication of its leading performers.

Mike Ransell looks back on the world rowing championships in Vienna

taking a year off from his studies at Oxford.

Among the members of the men's eight, which took bronze, the sacrifices have been considerable and Richard Phelps, the No. 3, said only two hours after winning his medal: "I cannot understand why we do not attract a sponsor."

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MOTOR SPORT

Storming display by Rouse

By STEPHEN SLATER

ANDY Rouse, driving a Toyota Celica, claimed the first victory in the two-part Esso British touring car championship race at Brands Hatch in Kent yesterday. By the championship leader, Will Hoy, fought back in the second heat. Hoy's BMW led from start to finish ahead of a spectacular duel between Rob Gravett and John Clelland.

The format of two 36-lap races again proved a success. At the start of the first heat, Hoy made a flying start but Rouse moved rapidly through the field and as Hoy ran wide at the Clewleys corner, on the eighth lap, the Toyota driver took the lead which he held to the finish.

Hideki Noda, of Japan, earned his first victory in the British Formula Three championship at Silverstone on 0.29sec.

RESULTS: Heat one: 1. A. Rouse, Toyota 36 laps, 29m 22.5sec (87.4 mph); 2. W. Hoy, BMW, 29m 28.3sec; 3. G. Ayres, 29m 32.4sec; 4. J. Clelland, Vanwall, 29m 32.5sec; 5. R. Gravett, Ford, 29m 35.1sec. Heat two: 1. Hoy, 36 laps, 29m 30.4sec (87.0 mph); 2. Clelland, 29m 35.1sec; 3. Clelland, 29m 35.1sec; 4. A. Woodward, Ford, 30m 0.2sec; 5. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 6. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 7. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 8. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 9. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 10. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 11. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 12. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 13. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 14. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 15. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 16. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 17. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 18. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 19. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 20. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 21. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 22. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 23. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 24. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 25. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 26. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 27. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 28. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 29. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 30. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 31. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 32. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 33. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 34. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 35. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 36. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 37. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 38. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 39. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 40. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 41. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 42. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 43. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 44. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 45. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 46. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 47. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 48. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 49. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 50. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 51. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 52. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 53. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 54. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 55. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 56. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 57. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 58. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 59. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 60. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 61. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 62. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 63. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 64. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 65. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 66. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 67. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 68. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 69. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 70. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 71. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 72. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 73. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 74. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 75. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 76. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 77. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 78. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 79. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 80. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 81. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 82. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 83. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 84. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 85. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 86. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 87. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 88. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 89. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 90. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 91. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 92. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 93. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 94. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 95. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 96. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 97. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 98. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 99. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 100. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 101. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 102. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 103. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 104. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 105. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 106. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 107. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 108. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 109. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 110. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 111. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 112. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 113. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 114. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 115. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 116. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 117. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 118. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 119. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 120. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 121. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 122. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 123. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 124. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 125. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 126. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 127. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 128. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 129. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 130. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 131. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 132. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 133. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 134. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 135. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 136. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 137. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 138. J. Harvey, BMW, 30m 0.2sec; 139.

Our Fan to give Berry repeat win

OUR Fan, from Jack Berry's in-form stable, is expected to win the Boroughbridge Claiming Stakes at Ripon today in the hands of John Carroll, who won the same race last year on Prohibition.

Like so many of Berry's horses, Our Fan has been kept busy this season. It has been a rewarding time too since he has now won five of his 16 races.

Those successes have been gained in handicaps at Hamilton Park, Pontefract, and Thirsk. Now the conditions of today's race favour him greatly even though it is perfectly possible to argue that five furlongs is his best trip.

However, Our Fan ran well enough over six furlongs at York last Tuesday, when he finished fifth in the Eagle Lane Handicap, less than five lengths behind the winner Altaia, to suggest that he is up to winning today's more modest prize.

MANDARIN

MICHAEL PHILLIPS

That was not his only respectable performance over six furlongs this season, since he was runner-up to Pleasant Exhibit over today's trip at Pontefract in the spring, besides finishing third behind Nordic Brave and Heavy Will over today's course and distance in June.

At her best, the William Jarvis-trained Love Returned could be Our Fan's principal rival since she won a similar race at Ayr in July. But she was only eighth in a handicap won by Seamer at Pontefract last time.

While Jarvis will be expecting a good run from Attalade in the Wakeham Stayers Handicap, I marginally prefer Mary Reveley's steadily improving three-year-old My Desire, who was beaten only a short head by Green Lane at

Beverley last time. The way she finished at the end of two miles that day hinted that today's longer distance should be well within her range even though she is by Grey Desire, who excelled over six and seven furlongs. My Desire obviously gets her stamina from her maternal grand sire Farm Walk.

Apache Prince, who won the race 12 months ago, should not be up to beating Seldom in since he will be meeting him on 4th terms compared with their Redcar clash when Seldom won by three-quarters of a length.

The Steve Nesbitt Challenge Trophy can go to Demokos, who still looks on a handy mark after returning to form with a decisive win at Catterick a fortnight ago.

Wilson, who is my choice to come out in front of the 24-strong field for the Tattersall's Maiden Auction Series Qualifier was, beaten only a short



Carroll can collect again on Our Fan

head first time out at Redcar by Panchella, who herself had gone down in a photo-finish on her debut at Ayr. The classically-bred Highly Praise, who is by Shirley Heights out of a top mare by Brigadier Gerard, should finally get his head in front in the Harrogate Maiden Stakes after an exasperating run of seconds.

Over the jumps at Newton

Abbot, I like the look of John Baker's seven-year-old No Bonus, even though he is lumbered with top weight for the Bowring South West Handicap Hurdle.

When he was trained by David Murray-Smith, No Bonus tended to flatter only to deceive. For Baker though he has now won both his starts and he would still appear to have the measure of Snooker Table.

Well that Homme D'Affaire won at Market Rasen on his steepchasing debut, I prefer the Martin Pipe-trained Tapeageur for the Holme Novices' Chase after his efficient win at Uttoxeter.

But Roland O'Sullivan, Homme D'Affaire's trainer, should at least leave the West Country course content with having won the Leslie Seward Memorial Challenge Trophy with Karakter Reference.

Blinkered first time

RIPON: 2.30 Bystander, 4.30 Newfield.

Veteran Smyth to retire

EPSOM trainer Ron Smyth, aged 76, is to retire at the end of the current Flat season. His famous Clear Height stables will be taken over by Simon Dow, who will be moving his string on November 1.

Smyth, one of racing's great characters, was for many years a successful rider under National Hunt rules, winning the jockey championship in 1941-42. He rode the winner of the Champion Hurdle on three occasions - 1941, 1942 and 1948.

He began training at Epsom in 1947, and among the many good characters he won three important cups, two in the Filling Stewards' Cup, the Cambridge and Cessworth, the Great Metropolitan and City and Suburban, and the Victoria Cup.

Smyth said: "Like most retired jockeys, I will be a bit of a wretch for me after such an active life with horses. It has been exciting and enjoyable and some of the nicest people I have met have been in racing."

Dettoni lands race named after him

FRANKIE Dettoni won the first running of the race named in his honour when Mata Cara beat main market rival Pipequeak by a length at Chesham yesterday.

At the same course 12 months ago, the young Italian had become the first teenager since Lester Piggott in 1955 to ride 100 winners in a season when partnering Line Of Thunder to victory in the Ferry Stakes.

The executive at the Welsh course decided to rename the event the Frankie Dettoni Ton-Up Stakes to mark the achievement and Mata Cara, the 6-4 favourite, proved most appropriate winner.

At Ripon, Colway Bold extended his unbeaten run to three and knocked three tenths of a second off the juvenile six-furlong course record when making all the running in the BonusPrint Champion Two-Year-Old Trophy.

Dean McKewen, ending a losing run of 48 rides, shot Colway Bold out of the stalls and at the line still had one-and-a-half lengths to spare over Last Exit. A stewards' enquiry reversed the minor placings, promoting favourite Harvest Girl to second.

The Bill Watts-trained winner may have another educational run before his principal target, the valuable Goffs Premier Challenge Cup at the Curragh on October 13.

Red Rosean regained the winning thread and initiated an 11-1 across-the-card sprint double for Preston trainer Jim Wilson when landing the BonusPrint Handicap by three-quarters of a length from last year's winner Filicia.

Wilson's double was completed when Profile returned to his best form in the £10,000 Cheviot Handicap at Newbury. On a day of doubles, Gary Carter followed his victory on Profile by making all in the Virginia Stakes on the Geoffrey Wragg-trained Gai Bulga.

RIPON

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.30 OUR FAN (nap).	2.30 Craft Express.	5.00 MY DESIRE (nap).
3.00 Lady Of The Fan.	3.00 Minimus Music.	
3.30 Demokos.	3.30 Doctor's Remedy.	
4.00 Wilson.	4.00 Vindicator.	
4.30 Highly Praise.	4.30 Highly Praise.	
5.00 My Desire.	5.00 My Desire.	

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 3.30 Duggan, 4.30 HIGHLY PRAISED (nap).

5.00 Attalade.

The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 2.30 OUR FAN.

GUIDE TO OUR IN-RACE

103 (12) 0-0482 GOOD TIMES 74 (20.5F, 5.5S) (Mrs D Robinson) 8 Hail 8-10-0 B West 41 88
Recorded number. Draw in brackets. Distance in fms. (F) - furlongs. (S) - seconds. (W) - weight. (H) - horse. (B) - beaten. (T) - time. (N) - number. (M) - mare. (G) - gelding. (C) - course. (D) - distance. (P) - place. (U) - upset. (V) - victory. (L) - loss. (D) - draw. (S) - second. (T) - third. (F) - fourth. (F) - fifth. (S) - sixth. (S) - seventh. (S) - eighth. (S) - ninth. (S) - tenth. (S) - eleventh. (S) - twelfth. (S) - thirteenth. (S) - fourteenth. (S) - fifteenth. (S) - sixteenth. (S) - seventeenth. (S) - eighteenth. (S) - nineteenth. (S) - twentieth. (S) - twenty-first. (S) - twenty-second. (S) - twenty-third. (S) - twenty-fourth. (S) - twenty-fifth. (S) - twenty-sixth. (S) - twenty-seventh. (S) - twenty-eighth. (S) - twenty-ninth. (S) - thirtieth. (S) - thirty-first. (S) - thirty-second. (S) - thirty-third. (S) - thirty-fourth. (S) - thirty-fifth. (S) - thirty-sixth. (S) - thirty-seventh. (S) - thirty-eighth. (S) - thirty-ninth. (S) - fortieth. (S) - forty-first. 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Knight's maiden century powers Essex to the top

By JACK BAILEY

OLD TRAFFORD: Essex (21) beat Lancashire (3) by eight wickets

A MAIDEN century by Nicholas Knight, playing in only his fourth championship match; another solid, yet enterprising innings from Stephenson and a final flourish from Salim Malik, whose undefeated 70 came from only 66 balls, were the ingredients of a final act that saw Essex win this match with five balls to spare. It also saw them climb to the top of the Britannic Assurance county championship table, seven points ahead of Warwickshire. Both teams have three matches to play.

So, last week's fall from grace against Yorkshire has not yet proved fatal for Essex. Others, especially Derbyshire with a game in hand, are hard on the heels of the leaders. In the matches yet to be played, Essex cannot expect to be treated as well — some might say as generously — as they were by Lancashire yesterday.

Fairbrother declared after Gary Yates reached the second century of his championship career, having gone in

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Team	P	W	L	D	NS	Pts
Essex	19	8	5	6	55	241
Warwickshire	19	8	5	6	55	234
Derbyshire	18	7	4	7	56	207
Nottinghamshire	18	7	4	7	56	187
Surrey	18	6	4	8	53	186
Lancashire	18	6	4	8	53	171
Kent	18	6	4	8	53	162
Hampshire	18	4	5	9	48	155
Gloucestershire	18	4	5	9	48	155
Worcestershire	18	4	5	9	48	149
Sussex	17	4	5	8	47	138
Northants	17	4	5	8	47	138
Gloucestershire	17	4	5	8	47	138
Yorkshire	16	4	5	7	46	126
Leeds	16	3	6	5	34	114
Middlesex	16	3	6	5	34	109
Somerset	16	3	6	5	34	107

1800 positions in brackets

on Saturday night as night-watchman. He left Essex to make 270 runs from a minimum of 58 overs, but, in fact, so briskly did Lancashire bowl, that 67 were available. Essex needed the highest total of the match but the pitch, apart from affording slow turn for the spinners, was turning as easily as at any time in the game.

With no DeFreitas, no Wasim, no Allott and little real variety in his bowling, Fairbrother's options in the field were limited. Essex made the most of it. Stephenson, in a run of prime form, was again the cornerstone, interlarding solid defence with occasional

bursts of studied violence. His 85 included three long straight sixes and his partnership with Knight added 140 in 40 overs. Knight, contending with two off spinners bowling into the left-handers' rough, confirmed that he has a fine future. He played second fiddle to all his partners, but was always in tune with the needs of his team. His innings, spanning three-and-a-quarter hours, was full of maturity, rich in promise. His hundred came in the penultimate over and few present were not relieved to see it arrive.

Lancashire's cause was not helped by Stephenson's being dropped as soon as he had reached 50. His firm blow to cover off Fittow would normally have been swallowed by Mendis, but the fieldsmen, his right hand damaged when batting, withdrew his hands too early. This missed chance, combined with the inability of the two spinners, Fittow and Yates, to intimidate the Essex batsmen with consistent line and length left Lancashire in trouble.

One Lancastrian to watch, however, could well be Yates. His two-and-a-half hour century yesterday morning belied his original place in the order.

Bowler keeps the chase open

By IVO TENNANT

TRENT BRIDGE (final day of three): Derbyshire (23pts) beat Nottinghamshire (5) by four wickets

DERBYSHIRE are not out of the reckoning for the county championship. Not yet. Asked by Nottinghamshire to score 303 from a minimum of 66 overs, they gained this victory off the penultimate ball.

Peter Bowler battered for much of the innings, being out for 99. The lower order ensured that his efforts were not wasted.

If Bowler effectively won the match, this was because Ashrauddin's delightful innings of 72 made certain that he could bat at his own pace for his 75 overs at the crease.

Earlier Randall made the fifth first-class century of his career, taking all his runs from proper bowlers.

In all, Derbyshire had 79 overs. At the start of the hour, with the stumps 20 remaining, they needed 111. Perhaps in their euphoric state after winning the Sunday League, Nottinghamshire asked too much of themselves, yet they had the option of being wanted to have a chance of winning the championship.

Their difficulty was that the pitch was not taking as much spin as expected and, besides, Nottinghamshire was not playing. Barrett and Bowler began with 103 off 37 overs, not troubled by anybody.

Barnett reached his half-century without going on for the tenth time this season, failing at a ball bowled for a duck. Without addition, Morris was beaten by one of the few that Afford turned sharply.

The first ball Ashrauddin received from Afford was just short of a length, nothing more, and was ferociously cracked for four past cover point. Thereafter Bowler was content to take a single from the first ball of an over.

There were eight fours in Ashrauddin's half-century and inevitably Stephenson returned. They shook hands when Ashrauddin lost his off stump, a pleasing contrast to one of two gestulations from Nottinghamshire during the afternoon.

Afford had O'Gorman caught and bowled for a duck. Goldsmith added 53 with Bowler, which left Derbyshire requiring 29 from five overs. From the first of these, bowled by Pick, Bowler was caught and bowled needing but one run for his century. He had struck eight fours and was 100 not out.

The following over, Stephenson bowled Warner. Singles were scampered by Goldsmith and Krikken, which left ten needed from two overs. Krikken scrambled the necessary runs off the penultimate ball by Pick.

Peter Sampras chased a dream in the Open a year ago, then ran after a fortune in meaningless matches. He surprised the tennis world by becoming the youngest US men's champion in history, and he returned yesterday to defend his title and try to end the pain and problems that followed.

Sampras comes back a lowly No. 6 seed. Last year, Sampras, tall and graceful with a whipping serve and devastating volley, showed Lendl that he learned his lessons well about being fit enough to last in the big matches. Lendl, who had been generous with Sampras in giving advice, could not cope with his strength and accuracy.

The victory convinced Sampras he was capable of winning the tournament. From that moment on, he played in a "zone," so fluidly and powerfully that the most artistic of players, John McEnroe, couldn't stop him, and one of the strongest, Andre Agassi, couldn't touch him in the final.

Sampras promised he would be a different sort of champion, one who would honour and respect the game, and he cried the classy Australian, Rod Laver, as his hero. But the lure of money soon led Sampras on a path that wound up hurting his game and his body.

His bank account grew fat from all the exhibitions he played, but his legs wore out from the activity and the sneaking



Durie: A player of fine strokes and a vehement forehand, her preoccupation has long been to beat herself

A need to wobble in public

New York

THERE are times when I think that Jo Durie is probably the greatest athlete in sport. After all, anyone can find the strength to follow the unending rigours when victory is part of the inevitable routine. Durie lives from defeat to defeat magnificently, she never loses the faith. Her appetite for defeat seems quite unquenchable.

And there is something hugely admirable about that. She is indomitable. She never seems to think of giving up the struggle. She spoke vaguely earlier this year of retiring in two or three years. She is now aged 31; clearly she will carry on playing until she is dragged

SIMON BARNES

off with her bus pass gripped grimly between her teeth.

It is not even a life with much obvious glamour. Yesterday, she played her first round match in the US Open in front of a crowd that oscillated between 20 and 50. She was out on court 17, which is so far from the glamour of the Stadium Court that it is practically in La Guardia airport. The set-up looked and felt like a five-bob-an-hour public court. Still, it was a place where Durie advanced to the second round, beating an amateur called Carrie Cunningham 6-4, 6-2. The big game came in the first

set when Durie, 15-40 down on her service, came back to win it with successive aces all about character. Durie knows that better than anyone.

I remember Ayrton Senna saying that he was no longer interested in beating his opponents. "What matters to me is to beat myself," he said. This has long been Durie's preoccupation. She has great shots — that vehement forehand still knocks 'em back on their heels when it comes off — but they don't seem to come at the end of a rally too often. Yesterday they did, on and off.

She is addicted, she says, to perfecting in public. What strange thing is it that compels her to act out all of these

agony in front of us? I cannot bear that awful expression of resignation to her fate that sometimes sweeps over her, her "how low what God's done to me" face. In that big game, I was fully prepared to see her wobble and fall and lose 5-7, 0-6. Perhaps Durie was as well. She has long been the great mistress of the wobble.

She has known the heights, was once No. 5 in the world, but she will never know them again. In fact, she can say without any fear of contradiction that she is the only British tennis player of recent years to have fulfilled her potential. She has known life at the top, even if that life only triggered in her a massive attack of vertigo. She seems happier with her agonies than she was with triumph.

I wonder what will happen to her when they finally do manage to haul her off the court. Will life suddenly become an oasis of calmness and beauty? Will she take to tranquillity as a duck to water — she who has spent all her competitive life as a stormy petrel?

Perhaps she will not. Perhaps the rest of her life will be lived in the shadow of all those public agonies. For she is a junkie for public performance. One might ask if she is not also a junkie for defeat. But she marches on, from one agony to the next, interrupted as yesterday by occasional victories. She is, in her way, every bit as extraordinary as Ayrton Senna.

Sampras seeks a panacea

PETER Sampras chased a dream in the Open a year ago, then ran after a fortune in meaningless matches. He surprised the tennis world by becoming the youngest US men's champion in history, and he returned yesterday to defend his title and try to end the pain and problems that followed.

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Thorpe wages a lone resistance

By RICHARD STREETON

NORTHAMPTON (final day of three): Northamptonshire (21pts) beat Surrey (4) by 138 runs

AN ASSURED 116 not out by Graham Thorpe provided the only significant resistance yesterday as Surrey suffered a defeat which undermined their outside chance of taking the championship. Surrey were set to make 357 in 96 overs and were bowled out for 218 just before the final hour began.

Not for the first time this year, Surrey found batting hard work away from the fast pitches at the Oval. Only Thorpe came in terms with a slow, low pitch. In a chanceless stay of four-and-a-quarter hours, he hit 16 fours and scored 200 balls.

This was Thorpe's second championship hundred inside a month and he is finishing the season more consistently than he began it. After two successful tours with England A, he has never made as much progress as he would have wished. At 22, though, this innings could decide the selectors to persevere with him in the A side.

Northamptonshire owed

much to Allan Lamb's impressive 194 on Saturday for putting them in control. It was also an innings, apparently, which suggested that Lamb's technique problems have been overcome. A strained thigh muscle prevented Lamb taking part yesterday and Bailey led Northamptonshire. Curran, Roberts, the leg spinner, and Bailey himself all had a hand as Surrey were made to struggle.

Northamptonshire added 28 runs from 15 balls by the joke bowlers before they declared and it was not long before Surrey were in trouble. Darren Bligh and Althaus were caught in the covers and it was 58 for four when Curran dismissed Ward and Lynch in successive overs. Ward twice lifted Roberts for sixes before he was caught behind.

Robinson survived an early chance but helped to add 68 in 27 overs for the fifth wicket. Bailey ended the stand when Robinson did not offer a stroke to what to him was a leg break. During Medleycott's brief stay, there was the rarity of six byes, after the ball struck the helmet behind the wicketkeeper.

Panapa for Wigan

Wigan have signed the rugby league back, Sam Panapa, who last season played for Sheffield Eagles and for New Zealand against Great Britain in the 1990 summer international series.

Byas and Carrick were forced to dig in. At New Road, Mike Gatting's seventh century of the season blocked Worcester's attempt at a fourth championship win in six games. The Middlesex captain steered his side towards a draw with 120 off 190 balls as they finished 207 ahead.

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Yorkshire play out for a draw

PHIL Carrick and David Byas saved Yorkshire with a gritty seventh-wicket stand after they had been sent spinning towards defeat by Somerset at Taunton. A spell of three wickets in 14 balls by David Graveney broke the opening stand of 148 between Martyn Moxon and Ashley Metcalfe, while Harvey

Trump picked up a couple of wickets as Yorkshire collapsed to 190 for six, chasing 311 off 64 overs.

While Moxon was making 91 off 121 balls the victory looked possible, but once he and Metcalfe were out in successive overs by Graveney, the rest of the Yorkshire batting fell away

and Byas and Carrick were forced to dig in. At New Road, Mike Gatting's seventh century of the season blocked Worcester's attempt at a fourth championship win in six games. The Middlesex captain steered his side towards a draw with 120 off 190 balls as they finished 207 ahead.

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Britannic Assurance county championship

Worcester (final day of three): Worcestershire (21pts) beat Middlesex (5) by 10 wickets

MIDDLESEX: First innings 189 (P H Weekes 67 not out, S R Lampard 4 for 55)

Worcestershire: First innings 288 (M J Wood 135)

Umpires: A J Jones and D O Oiler

Amid the British gloom Christie and Regis receive a boost at world athletics championships

Akabusi's record a bonus before the business today

From DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT
TOKYO

KRISS Akabusi ran a British record easing up in the semi-finals of the 400 metres hurdles at the world championships here yesterday and will probably have to lower it again today to win a medal.

Akabusi has the biggest smile in British athletics, which was not hard to achieve on the championships' third day. Last year, in the European championships, Britain could do no wrong, but here, so far, little has gone right.

When Akabusi triumphed in the European Cup two years ago, he gave his team a winning start and inspired it to victory. Now, in today's first final, he will be out to make morale once more. His 47.92sec in Split last year brought him not only European gold but a British record which had survived 22 years.

Yesterday, Akabusi brought



it down by the smallest margin possible, to 47.91sec, but the effect was considerable. "Fantastic," he said. "I did not expect it at all. I knew I could not afford to make mistakes because it was a tough semi-final. I was looking for 48.2sec."

There have been no unexpected casualties. Samuel Matete, of Zambia, who has been threatening Ed Moses' eight-year-old world record, and Denny Harris, from the United States, the world No. 1 until Matete began to dominate this season, are through.

So is Kevin Young, another American who has run faster than the Briton. But Akabusi's confidence is growing. Only a week ago he had said: "I have more chance of coming fifth

than first." That much is still true but yesterday he accentuated the positive. "I am going into the final with the fastest time; they will be looking for me now," he said.

Akabusi, aged 32, is a former soldier and has come across another soldier scrambling from the trenches. Erick Keter, from Kenya, has reached the final, setting national records in the quarter and semi-finals. He was unknown outside Kenya before competing here, but then he had never run a 400 metres hurdles race until June.

Akabusi's training partner, Roger Black, eased up enough in the second round of the 400 metres to suggest that he will break the British record in the final on Thursday. First, though, he must negotiate the semi-final crowd today and with him, at the halfway point, is Derek Redmond, whose record it is that is likely to go.

Redmond is returning from prolonged injury and said: "If I finish last in the final I will be delighted." Black will not be the European champion is the athlete most likely to unsettle the favourite, Roberto Hernandez, of Cuba.

The medal prospects of John Regis and Linford Christie in the 200 metres were helped when Leroy Burrell failed to reach today's semi-finals. Burrell said a poor start was to blame but he looked like a man drained of energy after his contribution the day before to the greatest 100 metres ever seen.

Now for the greatest 200 metres, perhaps. Christie and Frankie Fredericks, of Namibia, fourth and fifth in the 100 metres, both in under ten seconds, should be there in today's final. Fredericks looked more likely medal material than either Christie or Regis yesterday but the gold, surely, is reserved for Michael Johnson.

Johnson ran 19.85sec, his best, on a chilly grand prix night in Edinburgh last year. Here we have sprinters' weather, a fast track and an athlete trained to reach his peak on this very day. Pietro Mennea's world record of 19.72sec, set at altitude 12 years ago, looks no more safe than Burrell's 100 metres mark did before Carl Lewis took it on Sunday.



Down to earth: Murray picks herself up after the disappointment of her tenth place

Mitchell's start raises questions

From DAVID MILLER

THE most spectacular 100 metres race in history should never have been run the way it was. The world championships final on Sunday, won in a world record time by Carl Lewis, should have been recalled because of a false start by Dennis Mitchell, who won the bronze medal.

Twelve hours after the race the IAAF released reaction-time statistics, relayed from each runner's starting blocks, showing that Mitchell left his blocks less than 0.100sec after the gun, a delay regarded as impossible.

Tadanobu Noma, the Japanese starter, was not wearing the headset, however, which would have indicated that Mitchell, in lane six beside Lewis, was away early.

The critical error, in fact, was that the starter deliberately discarded his headphones, which would seem an absurdity in the circumstances.

Les Jones, the British team manager, having reviewed the position with Frank Dick, Britain's chief coach, yesterday morning, decided there could not possibly be an appeal.

Linford Christie having taken fourth place by 0.01sec in 9.92, a European record.

Neither morality, nor the rules, as they stand, would have supported this.

"It would be churlish of us to protest and mar the greatest 100 metres ever," Tony Ward, the team's public relations officer, said. Yet the IAAF is leaving itself vulnerable to such a controversy as this, if it ignores, or permits an official to ignore, the available technology.

The rule states that final discretion on the start is exclusively with the starter. Fair enough: but not if the starter discards the technology designed to assist him.

Arthur Takao, the technical director from Yugoslavia, said that use of the headphones by the starter was also discretionary, although he would be advised to use them in future.

The IAAF argument is that the technology is "unreliable" and is only there "to assist" the starter if necessary. If the technology is inaccurate abandon it until it is not, and stop publishing provocative statistics.

Finn steps out of shadows

From DAVID POWELL

KIMMO Kinnunen, the third most successful javelin thrower in his family before yesterday, is now the best in the world.

After Steve Backley's demise in the qualifying round, Finland had been expected to take the world championship gold medal. But not through Kinnunen. Seppo Ratty, the world record holder and defending champion, from Finland, could do no better than the silver medal after Kinnunen had become the fourth man to exceed 90 metres since the javelin was moved in 1986.

Kinnunen's 90.82 metres was two metres short of the world record which his father, Jorma, set 22 years ago with a more favourable model. Jorma also won an Olympic silver, and his other son, Jarkko, has an international championship medal. Three years ago, at the 1988 European junior competition, before yesterday

Kinnunen was the one without. His best prior to coming to Tokyo had been 85.86 metres, but an 88-metre throw in warm-up on Sunday served notice.

Mick Hill finished fifth with 84.12 metres, three metres short of a bronze, but he was the closest Briton has come to a medal so far. Jackie Joyner-Kersey, the strongest favourite in any event, pulled up with an injured hamstring during the 200 metres of the heptathlon and will have to be content with her long jump gold medal.

Mario-Jose Pons has been wearing the look of a champion in the preliminary rounds of the 400 metres. In the final today he should enrich the tradition of French success in her event, and prove that Nicole Duclos and Colette Besson are sound judges of youth. Three years ago, at the 1988 Olympic Games, the 1988 Olympic champion, and Duclos, the first

mer world record holder, went to Tours, on the banks of the Loire, to see Pons run.

"She has the stuff to become Olympic champion," Besson said. Duclos concurred. Now aged 23, Pons has a butterfly's flight, easily discernable against the buffalo power of Myers and Brewer, her likeliest challengers.

Linda Keough improved her best to 50.95sec but slipped one place in the all-time British rankings. Lorraine Hansson ran her best, too, and, with 50.93sec, is now fourth on the list.

The women's 100 metres has a hard set to follow after the men's, but Merlene Ottey and Karin Knabbe are trying. Florence Griffith-Joyner's world record of 10.49sec is out of reach but, providing the weather is favourable, it will probably take the fastest time since the Seoul Olympics, 10.78sec, to win the final today.

Explanations fail Murray

From DAVID POWELL

AFTER Steve Backley and Tom McKean had been removed from the world championships on Sunday without much resistance, another large hole was knocked in Britain's gold medal aspirations yesterday when Yvonne Murray finished tenth in the 3,000 metres.

At least Murray, unlike Backley and McKean, stayed in the company of the medal-winner until the climax to her event. She lost grip on a medal only in the last 250 metres.

Murray had hoped to reproduce the strategy which earned her the European title last summer but her legs let her down on the last lap. As the Soviet runners disappeared over her horizon to take first and second, Murray began to lose places and was then devoured, almost on the line, by a group behind her.

She might have been sixth but

her last few metres, with nothing left to run for, cost her four positions. Two metres more and she might even have been relegated to second Briton. Allison Wyeth ran a personal best of 44.73sec for eleventh place.

What might Wyeth have done had she been allowed to train at luncheons? Prohibited, you credit it, by the International Amateur Athletic Federation for which she works. The IAAF has a no-luncheon-running rule. But it does not mind her working while she is out here running.

Murray said: "I have no explanation; I just had a bad run." Her European title had been the product of a bold move from 550 metres out. "We [Murray and her coach, Tommy Murray] thought the opposition would think I would not go from that distance again."

But Yelena Romanova and the defending champion, Tatiana Dorovskikh (nee Samolenko), had her covered and Dorovskikh won the sprint between the two. The winning time was nothing special: 35in 35.82sec.

Sally Gunnell, one of Britain's diminishing group of medal prospects, progressed into the second round of the 400 metres hurdles, accompanied by Gowry Retchakun in 54.95sec, her third personal best of the season.

Kenny Harrison, of the United States, won the men's triple jump with his second effort of 17.78 metres, holding off the European champion, Leonid Voloshin, of the Soviet Union, by three centimetres. Mike Conley, of the United States, took the bronze medal with 17.62 metres. An elated Harrison leapt two-footed on to the victory podium.

OLYMPIC GAMES

IOC draws tough guidelines for candidate cities

By DAVID MILLER

MANCHESTER and other cities bidding to host the 2000 Olympic Games are threatened with disqualification if they infringe stringent limitations set by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The new regulations come in response to extravagance by many ambitious candidates. After accusations, never substantiated, of lavish gifts by both Barcelona and Paris during the bidding for 1992, allegations that Atlanta's victory over Athens last year was commercially manipulated and institutions that a few IOC members were involved in exploitation, action was last summer.

Guidelines set three years ago by Marc Hodler, the president of the Winter Games Association, after the 1986 vote for Barcelona, had failed to halt massive spending that continued in the campaign between Salt Lake City and Nagano, won by the western Japan town at Birmingham in June. Now, the brake is effectively applied with the following restrictions:

□ Air tickets for IOC members visiting bid cities to be supplied by the IOC, non-refundable to the individual, and reimbursed by the city (a small number of members are alleged to have double-booked first class and cashed one ticket).

□ A \$200 limit on any gift, these to be primarily small souvenirs.

□ No receptions, cocktail parties, etc to be given, and no breakfast, lunches or dinners beyond normal subsistence during maximum three-day visits.

□ No boat, restaurant or club to be used for meetings, which are restricted to a single room or suite.

□ No exhibition, demonstration or other event.

□ Bid-book documents on technical detail proposals - previously lavish colour-print productions costing up to \$1 million - to be on economical A4 format paper other than matt.

□ City delegations visiting IOC/International Federation/NOC meetings or events to be kept to a minimum size (six or less).

□ Serious or repeated breach of the above to bring disqualification.

The action is to be commenced. This aspect of IOC activity, all-dominating in the public eye since the Games in recent years, had run out of control.

It would be good if the IOC would now turn its attention to curbing the size of its own Games, a matter too long ignored.

EQUESTRIANISM

Bowman cruises to easy triumph

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE mighty George Bowman swept aside all opposition in Windsor Great Park yesterday to win the Lexus national horse championship for the fourth time. Driving with graceful precision, he went clear in the final cones to win by almost 50 points from Alwyn Holder, who was pleased to finish second with his new young team.

Karen Bassett, took a remarkable third out of 11 teams in her first year of driving a horse team after having been national pony team champion for four years.

Peter Bennett, Barry Capstick and George Bowman Jr, who go to the world horse pairs championships in Austria this week, together with Mary Matthews, thrilled the large crowd

with their dashing performance and fast times. However, Bowman tipped up in the second last and although he escaped without damage it cost him speed, and left him in seventh place after a clear performance.

Bennett, from Oakley Green, Berkshire, the novice pony champion in 1987, drove in style to become the national horse pairs champion, relegating Christine Dick, the winner for the past three years, to third place, with Capstick a good second. Bowman, Bennett and Capstick are the most promising young team to represent Great Britain in recent years.

RESULTS: 1. G Bowman (12.2, 2. A Holder 10.2, 3. K Bassett 17.8, 4. S Matthews 17.8, 5. P Matthews 17.8, 6. D Dick 12.8

SHOOTING

Gault in form for Munich

By OUR RIFLE SHOOTING CORRESPONDENT

MICK Gault, of the Royal Air Force and Norwich pistol club, took two titles at the British open smallbore pistol championships at Blisley yesterday.

Gault, who is one of the eight international shooters competing in the final of the pistol World Cup in Munich next week, won the British open 50-yard championship after first tying with Richard Pironet, of Le Havre, Jersey, then beating him by 96 points to 92 in the tie shoot, and then the slow-fire aggregate by 15 points over Geoffrey Robinson.

Paul Leatherdale, who last year won three events, retained the A.J. Clark Trophy for the top overall performance.

RESULTS: Gault Cup (50 yards): 1. M Gault (Le Havre), 200/200; 2. P Pironet (Le Havre), 199/200; 3. P Leatherdale (Le Havre), 198/200; 4. G Robinson (Warrington), 197/200; 5. G Gault (Le Havre), 196/200; 6. P Pironet (Le Havre), 195/200; 7. P Pironet (Le Havre), 194/200; 8. P Pironet (Le Havre), 193/200; 9. P Pironet (Le Havre), 192/200; 10. P Pironet (Le Havre), 191/200; 11. P Pironet (Le Havre), 190/200; 12. P Pironet (Le Havre), 189/200; 13. P Pironet (Le Havre), 188/200; 14. P Pironet (Le Havre), 187/200; 15. P Pironet (Le Havre), 186/200; 16. P Pironet (Le Havre), 185/200; 17. P Pironet (Le Havre), 184/200; 18. P Pironet (Le Havre), 183/200; 19. P Pironet (Le Havre), 182/200; 20. P Pironet (Le Havre), 181/200; 21. P Pironet (Le Havre), 180/200; 22. P Pironet (Le Havre), 179/200; 23. P Pironet (Le Havre), 178/200; 24. P Pironet (Le Havre), 177/200; 25. P Pironet (Le Havre), 176/200; 26. P Pironet (Le Havre), 175/200; 27. P Pironet (Le Havre), 174/200; 28. P Pironet (Le Havre), 173/200; 29. P Pironet (Le Havre), 172/200; 30. P Pironet (Le Havre), 171/200; 31. P Pironet (Le Havre), 170/200; 32. P Pironet (Le Havre), 169/200; 33. P Pironet (Le Havre), 168/200; 34. P Pironet (Le Havre), 167/200; 35. P Pironet (Le Havre), 166/200; 36. P Pironet (Le Havre), 165/200; 37. P Pironet (Le Havre), 164/200; 38. P Pironet (Le Havre), 163/200; 39. P Pironet (Le Havre), 162/200; 40. P Pironet (Le Havre), 161/200; 41. P Pironet (Le Havre), 160/200; 42. P Pironet (Le Havre), 159/200; 43. P Pironet (Le Havre), 158/200; 44. P Pironet (Le Havre), 157/200; 45. P Pironet (Le Havre), 156/200; 46. P Pironet (Le Havre), 155/200; 47. P Pironet (Le Havre), 154/200; 48. P Pironet (Le Havre), 153/200; 49. P Pironet (Le Havre), 152/200; 50. P Pironet (Le Havre), 151/200; 51. P Pironet (Le Havre), 150/200; 52. P Pironet (Le Havre), 149/200; 53. P Pironet (Le Havre), 148/200; 54. P Pironet (Le Havre), 147/200; 55. P Pironet (Le Havre), 146/200; 56. 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